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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

WHAT THEY THINK

Japanese Populace Disturbed Over Hawaii.

SHINSHU-MARU REACHES KOBE

Government Will Act in Dignified Manner.

Warship Will be Sent to Show the World that Japan Intends to be Fair.

KOBE, April 10.—The emigrants who had been sent back from Hawaii, all landed in Kobe on the 9th, and were on the point of visiting Tokio in a body to appeal to the authorities, when they were advised by certain persons and reversed their decision by electing a few men as their representatives for approaching the authorities in Tokio. The ground of the Hawaiian Government for refusing permission to land Japanese emigrants was that the immigration of the contract laborers had not been previously sanctioned by the Government, while the free laborers did not carry the regulation cash of \$50. But the Hawaiian Government's investigations in this connection were very unfair and irrational; for even those who had the regulation cash of \$50 in their possession were regarded as unqualified when they had replied that they had been given the sum by their parents or other relations or that they had amassed so much by their own diligence. Investigations made by the Japanese authorities show that there was not a single person among the emigrants who did not carry the regulation cash.

While the emigrants were detained at the quarantine station in Honolulu, they were given a very small quantity of rice each for their daily food. They were, therefore, very much exhausted, and a woman among them was driven crazy.

At the instance of Count Okuma, the navy has decided to dispatch a warship, not two as previously rumored, to Hawaii, with the view to pacifying Japanese residents on the one hand and demonstrating Japan's determination to that Republic on the other. The Government's policy toward Hawaii is said to be as follows: The Government does not in the least intend to molest such a small country as Hawaii. What Japan should do is to severely rebuke the Republic for having infringed the treaty existing between the two countries by its illegal actions, to prove the justifiability of the actions of the Japanese in Hawaii, and to demonstrate to the world Japan's unselfishness towards Hawaii, so as to obtain the support of the world's public opinion in her favor.

Mr. Shimamura, representing Japan in Hawaii, has been instructed by Count Okuma to negotiate with the Hawaiian Government. His report is expected after the 20th inst. Subsequent steps to be taken depend upon his report.

Count Okuma having instructed Mr. Hoshi, Japanese Minister to Washington, to ascertain the United States Government's intentions towards Hawaii and to see whether that Government really ought to annex Hawaii or not, the latter is now negotiating with the United States Government.

Mr. Hoshi has collected the views of scholars and statesmen, as well as the opinions of the press, in connection with the question of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and presented them to the Foreign Office. In adding his own views to them, he says that annexation is not feasible.

THE SITUATION DIAGNOSED.

Suggestion That Hawaii is Picking a Quarrel With Japan.

The Japan Mail disposes of the Hawaiian-Japanese affair as follows: It is suggested that the action of the Dole administration in this matter has for its motive a quarrel with Japan, which shall force the United States to interfere by annexing Hawaii. That inference is deduced from the alleged facts that the present Government in Honolulu is unpopular with natives and foreigners alike, and that unless annexation can be contrived, the ex-Queen may succeed in recovering her sovereignty. Not inconsistent with such a theory were the somewhat factitious precautions, police and military, adopted by the Hawaiian administration on the occasion above described, and the rumors of a Japanese embassy, as well as of the imminent advent of Japanese warships, circulated by the Honolulu newspapers. But we find difficulty in entertaining any such view.

It is conceivable, of course, that if the present Government in Hawaii be so unpopular as to fear serious apprehension of danger from within, it may find itself forced to fall back upon the annexation alternative. But tangible evidences of such a state of affairs are not apparent, and, on the other hand, the interests of the Hawaiians do not make for annexation. They certainly favored that step when it promised distinct gain in the matter of sugar taxation or sugar bounties, but annexation has no longer any fiscal advantages to offer, whereas, on the other hand, it would involve the observance

of the United States' laws concerning immigrant aliens, and would thus deprive Hawaii of the supply of cheap labor without which its main source of income, sugar planting, would become impossible.

The simple explanation of the incident appears to be that immigration from Japan has assumed proportions which the Hawaiians find alarming. There are already from thirty to forty thousand Japanese in the Islands, and it is conceivable enough that the continued growth of such a large colony should suggest disquieting contingencies.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

Japanese System of Emigration Scored in Japan.

The Hogo News reprints from a native paper the correspondence relative to Japanese colonization in Hawaii as follows:

Some disastrous experiments have already been made in Japanese colonization, and other seemingly risky ventures of a like nature are in contemplation. The Mainichi's correspondent in Hawaii has spoken out plainly in regard to the system of emigration now pursued. He declares that the establishment of the lowest class of workers in such countries as Mexico, where the real standard of Japanese life is not known, is damaging to the national prestige as creating lamentably wrong impressions. He desires to see settlers corresponding with the merchants who represent Western countries in China and Japan.

In Hawaii itself, he adds, though there are many well-to-do Japanese, they are all those who have made money suddenly, and, rising from the ranks of laborers, they possess neither the manners nor aims of gentlemen. They cannot even represent the ordinary middle-class of their country. Finally, this writer notes that there is a constant stream just now of half-educated young men to Honolulu, and he fears they will imbibe ideas in the democratic society around them that may work inimically hereafter to the peace and good government of Japan. It is stated candidly enough that these views are the expression of personal opinions only, but their author claims for them the consideration of those whose one object it appears to be to encourage emigration and colonization without any ulterior effects.

SEEKING REDRESS.

Japan Gazette Suggests Method of Dealing With Hawaii.

In speaking of the return of the Japanese emigrants, the Gazette suggests that there is evidently no other way of seeking remedy than through the diplomatic channel, though we do not know how the negotiations are to be conducted, such affairs belonging, as they do, to diplomatic secrets. But according to a certain gentleman, well versed in diplomatic affairs, the peremptory action of Hawaii, which could be little expected under ordinary circumstances, is attributable to her expectation of amalgamation with the United States or her desire to hasten the long-desired-for amalgamation by inviting trouble.

The actions of the Hawaiian Republic towards Japan are now-a-days going beyond the sphere of ordinary reasoning. In short, the Republic aims at annoying Japan, and whether Japanese emigrants are qualified or not to land, she finds some pretext to object to the landing of such emigrants. Should Japan stare at her angrily she would certainly utilize Japan's wrath for obtaining America's sympathy and accomplishing the amalgamation she has been seeking. It is easy to threaten Hawaii, but Japan in doing so will only fall into her trap and have probably to face an unexpected consequence. It is advisable, therefore, to deal with Hawaii at the present moment mildly and patiently, so as to recover our rights in course of time.

TO ASSERT JAPAN'S RIGHTS.

Statement That Two Warships Will Be Sent to Hawaii.

The Japan Mail states that the native paper, Mainichi Shimbun, publishes the following item in regard to the intentions of the Japanese Government:

It is alleged that the action of the Hawaiian administration in preventing the landing of Japanese immigrants is regarded by the Japanese Government as a violation of the treaty. Negotiations will therefore be opened for the purpose of asserting Japan's rights. Instructions have been conveyed to Consul General Shimamura requiring him to forward an accurate report by the 20th of this month, and on receipt of that information, Japan's demands will be presented to the Hawaiian authorities. Two men-of-war will be dispatched. One is the Hiyel, which had already been got ready for a voyage and the other will be chosen from among the Chin-yen, the Matsushima, the Fusu, the Naniwa and the Suma.

PERHAPS A MAN-O-WAR

Telegrams Pass Between Japanese Navy Officials.

YOKOHAMA, April 12.—The trouble that has arisen owing to the Hawaiian Government refusing to allow some 600 Japanese emigrants to land from the Shinshu Maru, has grown acute. The vessel is returning to Japan with most of her passengers.

Intercourse between the Admiralty and the Foreign Office is said to be very brisk at present. Marquis Saigo, Minister of the Navy, is reported to have telegraphed to the Yokosuka Port Admiralty on Friday, and it is supposed that the telegram related to the dispatch of a man-of-war to Hawaii.

Emigration Suspended.

KOBE, April 9. The Asahi, a paper published in the vernacular, says that the Foreign Office telegraphed last

night to the Hyogo Kencho to suspend for a while the conveyance of emigrants to Hawaii.

Awaiting Consular Report.

YOKOHAMA, April 10.—A Kobe telegram in the Asahi says that diplomatic negotiations with Hawaii will be opened as soon as an official report from Consul General Shimamura reaches the Foreign Office.

For Fall Bunkers

YOKOHAMA, April 12.—The Japanese Admiralty will establish coal stores at Chujo Bay, Louchoo and Kelung, Formosa, under the direct control of the Sasebo Port Admiralty.

Appeal to Foreign Office.

KOBE, April 11.—Representatives of various emigration companies left for Tokio today to appeal to the Foreign Office under the resolutions they had passed.

SCHOOL MUDDLE

Inspector General Townsend Reports on Kona Affair.

Cost of School House at Waiawa Stated—Jas R. Holt School Agent at Ewa.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, held yesterday, there were present Professor Alexander, chairman in absence of Minister Cooper; Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, W. A. Bowen and H. M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Scott reported that he had seen Mr. Lowrie, manager of Ewa plantation, concerning the Waiawa school house and lot. The buildings, including the transfer of lumber, would cost \$2,000. The sum of \$400 worth of new lumber would pretty nearly build a new house.

Mr. Townsend made a report on the recent South Kona muddle, caused by the strained relations between the school agent, Mr. Mills, and T. K. R. Amalu, principal in the school at that place. Mr. Townsend said that so far as he could find out, the strained relations had come about by the action of Mr. Mills in recommending to the Board of Education the resignation of Mrs. S. Amalu on account of her refusal to take the oath of allegiance. It will be remembered that Mrs. S. Amalu was appointed by J. F. Scott to the position of assistant, on account of the illness of Amalu's wife, which required the assistance of Miss Kaelele, in Honolulu, thus leaving the position vacant. Mr. T. K. R. Amalu was incensed against Mills, and told the people round about that he intended to resign in case Mills was not removed from office. This resulted in a petition being sent to the board, asking for the removal of Mills.

The school agent was up in arms in a moment, and demanded an explanation from Amalu. The relations became more and more strained. Mills called on Amalu and was politely asked to get out of the front or back gate, as best he saw fit, but by all means to get out. Well, he did so, and then followed the removal by him of Amalu from the school, and the locking of the doors of the house. Mills proceeded further in the matter and overstepped his bounds still more by conveying the impression that he had authority from the board to examine into Amalu's duties as postmaster and also in regard to his school duties.

S. Amalu, a nephew of T. K. R. Amalu, who had assisted and stood by his uncle in the trouble, was likewise suspended from duty at Alae on the grounds of his having beaten a young native girl. Mr. Townsend examined into the matter and found that the child had been badly bruised about the shoulder. The stick used was too heavy. It was claimed by Mr. Mills that the girl had been "pushed to the ground like a dog." This she herself denied. Mr. Townsend told him to wait until hearing from him, and just here recommended that Mr. S. Amalu be reinstated.

On asking Mr. Mills what he relied upon for his authority in removing the Amalus, he replied that in a certain regulation of the board, it was plainly stated that any active hostility against the Government should be dealt with by removal from office. He had interpreted the hostility against himself, hostility directed against the Government, and had acted accordingly.

Then came the T. Haee matter. Mills transferred that teacher from his school to the one at Hookena, in T. K. R. Amalu's place. This, of course, created very bad feeling, and it seems that Haee had a leaning on the side of Amalu. Then Amalu turned against him. Letters were written to the board. Finally Haee sought an audience with Mills, and called at his house. When he got there he was presented with a letter, written by Mills himself, and dwelling upon the manly, upright conduct of the school agent and his just course in putting out Amalu from his school. This Mills himself asked Haee to sign, which he did.

Haee stated to the Inspector general that he went to the house of Mills without any intention of writing or signing such a letter, but the school agent showed him pairs of letters from the board which conveyed the impression that he was sustained in all of his acts by that body, and that he himself

was acting in defiance of the regulations. This he did not care to do, and was willing to right matters in any way whatever.

Mr. Townsend reported, further, that he had advised Mr. Mills to send in his resignation. He could not tell him that such would be accepted, but he thought that it was the best course that could be followed. The resignation had already been received.

Mr. Townsend then recommended the following:

1. That the resignation of Mr. Mills be accepted.
2. That Mr. T. K. R. Amalu be informed that Mr. Mills had been right in his action of asking for the resignation of Mrs. S. Amalu, but that his bitterness against Mr. Mills, as a result, is condemned.
3. That S. Amalu be reinstated in the Alae School, with the understanding that he exercise special caution in the matter of severe punishments.
4. That Mr. Mills be informed that, although right in his action of causing the removal of Mrs. S. Amalu, he had not taken the right course afterwards; also, that he is expected to do all in his power to restore good feeling in the District of South Kona.

It was moved and carried that Miss Camara be made assistant to Mr. Law at the Pahoe School for the remainder of the year, and that the children of Kahulu be instructed to attend Pahoe; also, that all those other children now attending Pahoe School above the first reader grade be required to attend at Pahoe.

Mr. Townsend explained that this action would mean a walk of about three miles for the children, but the road was very good and over sand for the greater part of the way. It was the sense of the meeting that exceptions be made in special cases.

In returning to the Kona squabble, Mr. Townsend reported that Mr. Mills, the school agent, had appointed three assistant teachers without the authority of the board. They claimed their salary for three weeks' time.

Mr. Bowen said he was in favor of paying all of the people who had been employed as teachers, whether through the action of the board or the mistakes of Mr. Mills.

A petition from the teachers of Kaakopua School, asking for inside blinds for the school building, on account of the blinding light, was granted.

Miss Louisa Hapai was appointed to fill the place in the Hilo Schools, recently left vacant by the resignation of Miss Louisa Brown.

It was the sense of the meeting that Mr. James R. Holt be offered the position of school agent at Waiawa.

Meeting adjourned.

Fine Lots for Sale.

The slope of Punchbowl has become one of the finest suburbs of the city, and the people who have bought lots there have improved their land, so that houses may be put up immediately. Among the owners who have done this is H. M. Dow, clerk in the Marshal's office. He advertises two lots on Prospect street that command a most beautiful view of Honolulu, from Diamond Head to Barber's Point, and from the mountains to the sea. They are perfectly flat, although on the slope of Punchbowl, so that a man need not have "one leg shorter than the other ought to be" when he walks about the place. Mr. Dow will be pleased to take any intending buyers to inspect his lots.

Honeck on Shore.

Among the interested spectators at the battalion drill last night was ex-Private Frank Honeck, of A Company, at present a sailor on the Marion. This was Honeck's fourth visit on shore since his arrival, and he was the guest last night of Company A. He seemed delighted to meet his old friends, and was treated royally by them. He related his experience since leaving here, telling of his travels in England, South and Central America and Cuba. He spoke highly of the Cubans in their struggle for liberty. Honeck is still suffering from the injuries with which he met on his way down from San Francisco.

Deaths Numerous.

According to Undertaker Ed Williams, three small children have died recently in the residence of the parents of the one mentioned in the report of the Board of Health today. When the parents bought the coffin for the boy, who died yesterday, they stated that the little fellow had swallowed a mango seed, and it had lodged in his throat. When the coffin was delivered at the house of the parents, several small children were seen running about. Whether this last case is one of diphtheria will not be known until Dr. Alvarez reports the result of his examination this afternoon.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information, which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

WHO BLUNDERED?

Immigrants Landed Without Proper Inspection.

THEY WERE FROM THE MONOWAI

Efforts to Foster American Shipping.

Commission Meets and Listens to Facts Presented by Coast Merchants.

The Chronicle of April 10th says that the immigration law has been violated, and a penalty of \$1,000, or a year's imprisonment, or both, has been incurred by some one, and the Inspector of Immigration, Walter P. Stradley, is trying to find out who is responsible. Everybody who had anything to do with the matter says it was the fault of Dr. William Mudd Jordan of the United States Marine Hospital service, and Dr. Jordan says it makes no difference to him.

It all arose over the landing of 42 alien immigrants from the Monowai Thursday evening before they had been examined by Dr. Jordan, who was notified that the Monowai was approaching the harbor at the same time that the other officials, whose duties required them to meet her, received the information. That was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They were all promptly on hand except Dr. Jordan. Inspector of Immigration Stradley went out to meet the Monowai with the national quarantine officer, Dr. Rosenau, and had made his inspection by the time the vessel was docked. Dr. Rosenau had made his inspection and left. The customs officers were there at the dock, and soon had the inspection of baggage completed. There was nothing to prevent these immigrants—men, women and children—mostly from Australia and New Zealand, from landing except the absence of Dr. Jordan. He had gone over to Angel Island, and on the General McDowell after he was notified of the arrival of the Monowai, and he did not get back until 6 o'clock.

Meanwhile the immigrants were impatient to get off. The steamship officials were impatient to have them. So were the customs inspectors. Inspector of Immigration Stradley told Captain Carey they could land as soon as Dr. Jordan had made his examination, and still Dr. Jordan did not come.

The Monowai was docked at a little after 4 o'clock. Six o'clock came and Captain Carey wanted to let them land, but did not like to take the responsibility. Captain Howard, who has charge of the Oceanic Steamship Company's dock, said he would take the responsibility, and with Captain Carey's permission, directed the immigrants to land. They had all reached the wharf and were nicely away when Dr. Jordan returned from his visit to Angel Island. He found no immigrants to examine, and he also went away.

Inspector Stradley says that he ordered the immigrants to be landed as soon as they had been examined by Dr. Jordan, and Dr. Jordan says that the immigrants had been landed when he reached the dock.

TO FOSTER AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Senate Committee Hears the Arguments of a Delegation.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—While no policy was agreed upon at the shipping men's hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce this afternoon, the views expressed were mainly in favor of differential duties on goods imported in American bottoms. The other side of the question, that which most affects the Pacific States, was presented by Senator Perkins, who represented in the committee the interests of the coast. He showed that such duty on imports would affect a large volume of trade, California, Oregon and Washington, he said, export annually 2,000,000 tons of wheat alone, and in addition there are large exports of lumber and other commodities, which now employ scores of vessels. This trade, he stated, is carried on principally in English bottoms, now largely tramp steamers, which are operated at 75 per cent of the cost of operating American ships. Tramps leaving England with cargoes of oils for the Orient move in ballast across the Pacific and take back cargoes of wheat. Sailing vessels with tin plate or coal, out-bound from England, carry wheat on the return voyage. To meet this condition some plan other than differential duties seems necessary to the Senator.

The gathering of shipping men was representative of every branch of the industry, and the ideas brought out were the result of careful consideration by the committee, owners and builders. The Senate committee will speedily endeavor to pass a bill to meet the conditions of American shipping.

California Olive Industry.

A Californian writing recently of the growth of olives in that State, says: "California today does not produce enough olives to supply her own people with all they want. A New York firm ordered this season one carload of

pickled olives, but could not get them. The Palace Hotel now buys the whole output of one large orchard. Last year ex-Vice President Stevenson planted 100 acres to olives, and some Philadelphia people now have twenty men at work planting olive trees. They will plant 100 acres this year to add to the 60 acres they planted last year."

EFFECT OF FAMINE IN CHINA.

Soldiers Revolt and Man-Eating Tigers Become Bold

Dispatches from Tacoma, Wash., say that the Northern Pacific steamer Bruma brings news of an insurrection at Kachou, Kwang Tung province, in China. During the famine there many sufferers were compelled to sell their children in order to save their lives. Among the purchasers was the secretary of the district magistrate at Moumingsien. He bought two girls aged 10 and 12 years. As he was taking them to the passenger boat for transportation to Canton he was set upon by soldiers and arrested for kidnapping. He appealed to the magistrate, with the result that his captors were in turn made captive, bamboozled and finally driven out of the Yamen. The soldiers complained to their commanding officer, who took umbrage and allowed his men to return to the Yamen and inflict revenge on the unlucky magistrate. After beating him, the soldiers dragged him to the temple of Mars, and while some made him kneel down others plucked out his hair and mustache by the roots. The regiment then went into revolt and the troops have since been mutineers.

Great alarm prevails throughout the region of Sam-Sah Bay, near Foo Chow, where the rural population is large, on account of the ferocious tigers which the hard winter has driven in from the mountains. First dogs and pigs began disappearing with marvelous rapidity, causing the natives to look all their docks in buildings. Left without means of subsistence, the hungry beasts gradually became bolder, and have since been attacking laborers in the forest, and even people in their dooryards. A half dozen natives are known to have been devoured.

A Foo Chow paper states that two tigers made a noise about a house like a knocking at the door. When the head of the family went to the door he was seized and eaten. When he did not return his son went to look for him, and shared the same fate.

It is feared that, having tasted human blood, the tigers will become a source of permanent danger. The terror-stricken people have barricaded their houses, and the men will not venture out to work except in small parties.

The Chinese Government has decided to order four more armored cruisers, two fast cruisers and several torpedo destroyers, all of the English type. This is owing to the great increase made in Japan's navy. China will not order any vessels of over 10,000 tons, as she has neither harbors nor docks suitable for them. The program for several years to come will be to order vessels of 8,000 tons. Voluntary retrenchments made at the palaces of the Emperor, Empress and Dowager Empress are to be devoted toward strengthening the Chinese navy.

THANKSGIVING IN ATHENS.

Independence Celebrated With Great Enthusiasm.

ATHENS, April 6.—The greatest enthusiasm was manifested here today during the fetes organized to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration in 1821 of the independence of Greece from Turkish rule.

The King and members of the royal family, accompanied by the Ministers and all the high court officials of Athens, attended the religious ceremonies at the cathedral, where the Te Deum was sung.

The King received a great ovation during his passage to and from the cathedral, and he and the Ministers were showered with leaflets inscribed "Hurrah for war!"

The thanksgiving service was attended by all the members of the diplomatic corps. Contrary to custom, the members of the diplomatic corps were not accompanied by their wives and daughters at the ceremonies today.

There were no manifestations upon the part of the crowd when the foreign representatives passed, but when the cortege reached the cathedral there were terrific shouts of "Long live war!" "Long live Crete!" and "Long live the King!" There was another popular demonstration in front of the university. Large numbers of Greek flags were displayed, and wreaths were deposited on the statues of the heroes of Greek independence. Patriotic addresses were made, the warlike sentiments were applauded loudly, and the speakers received ovations.

All the legations excepting those of Turkey, Germany and Austria were decorated with flags, and on the Russian and French legations the Greek flag was floated side by side with the national flags of France and Russia.

During the afternoon a mass meeting was held to protest against the action of the powers and to endorse the steps taken by the Greek government. Later a delegation from the meeting, accompanied by a crowd of thousands presented a copy of the resolutions to the King at the palace, crying, "Long live war!"

This evening every one in the city is parading, and the scene is one of extraordinary animation.

At 9 o'clock a vast concourse of people still remain in front of the royal palace, calling upon King George to show himself. Much alarm was caused by the firing of several shots in the very center of the crowd. Immediately after this a column of troops was placed around the palace.

MRS. STANFORD'S INSURANCE.

Largest Policy Ever Written by Life Insurance Agency.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The largest life insurance policy ever written since life insurance was invented was signed, sealed and turned over yesterday to Mrs. Jane L. Stanford. The policy, which calls for the payment to the Leland Stanford Junior University of \$1,000,000 in the event of Mrs. Stanford's death within ten years, or \$2,000,000 should she die after that time, was made her tenth annual payment, is issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and is the re-

sult of long negotiations between the company and the insured. No company has ever been known before to assume such a risk on a single life, and the big deal was the subject of not a small amount of gossip in insurance circles yesterday when the facts became known.

Mrs. Stanford's object in taking out the policy is understood to be the furtherance of the interests of the university, to which the policy is made payable. From what can be learned of the transaction, however, her estate or the university will only profit by the big deal in the event of her death within five years. After Mrs. Stanford has paid her sixth premium the insurance company will stand in bond, principal and interest, almost the full amount of the insurance, and after that until the tenth payment shall have been made the holder will be at the disadvantage of paying hundreds of thousands of dollars without securing any benefit in the way of increased insurance.

Mrs. Stanford is now 69 years of age, and the mortality tables show that she should not die within five years. But should she die within five years the company will be a loser to a considerable amount. If her life should be prolonged six, seven or eight years, the company will profit by the transaction.

PREVENTIVE FOR CATTLE PESTS.

Professor Koch Makes Fresh Discoveries in Lymph.

LONDON, April 10.—Fresh from his triumph in discovering in South Africa a preventive for the cattle pests, Professor Koch publishes today an article giving particulars of his improved tubercula. Speaking of the lymph as he first introduced it, he claims that it proved efficacious as a means of diagnosing disease even at so early a stage that clinical observations and physical examination were of no avail.

At great length he describes what improvements he has been able to make. He does not venture to regard his lymph as the best that is possible, and he intimates that experiments are being made with a new serum which may prove still more efficacious. But he is convinced that preparation of tubercle cultures cannot be brought to greater perfection. He concludes: "Whatever may be done with tubercle cultures can be done with these. I do not think the danger connected with these experiments to be little, and I must confess that I often had a feeling as if I were dealing with explosives."

MORE SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

Elaborate Plan For Strengthening the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Office of Naval Intelligence has received from the American naval attaché at London full details of the new ship-building plan of the British navy, recently agreed to by the Admiralty Office. The amount of money involved in the program is upward of \$2,000,000 greater than estimates in any previous year, and shows the purpose on the part of Great Britain to continue the work of increasing her navy and preparing for any emergency. The plan indicates that there is little disposition to hold ships in reserve, and that as fast as they can be made ready for service they will be commissioned and assigned to squadrons. It is further stated that in view of the recent action of the powers in greatly strengthening their fleets in foreign waters the Admiralty will augment its squadrons in the Mediterranean, on the Chinese station and in channel waters.

SULTAN ABOLISHES SLAVERY.

Zanzibar Advances One More Step Towards Civilization.

ZANZIBAR, April 6.—The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued a decree abolishing slavery. It provides that existing rights over concubines shall remain as before, unless freedom is claimed by a concubine on account of cruelty, but in general terms the concubines will be regarded as wives. The Government will pay compensation for all slaves legally held. If Zanzibar is unable to meet the full expense, it is believed that the Imperial Government will assist.

The Sultan explained the decree to leading Arabs before issuing it, on the theory that the compensation and harem clauses would reconcile them to the measure. No resistance is expected, as the Arabs have been completely cowed by the recent bombardment. It is feared, however, that the revenues will suffer.

AFTER RECIPROCITY.

San Domingo Government Asks for Tariff Modification.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Government of San Domingo has made overtures to Secretary Sherman for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the two countries. Most of the San Domingo sugar is grown on plantations owned by Americans. Between six and eight million dollars is invested there. Nearly all the sugar produced is sent to the United States, but cannot leave San Domingo without the payment of a heavy export tax. All the machinery and most of the manufactured articles used in that country are from the United States. San Domingo is willing to modify the import duties levied on them and the export tax on sugar if this Government will modify the tariff on articles grown there.

NO INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

Official Denial that Overtures for Peace Have Been Made.

LONDON, April 6.—An official denial was made this evening of the statement from Constantinople that the British Minister at Athens had been instructed to make peace overtures to Greece with a view of enabling that country to extricate herself from her present dilemma.

Truth says today that it learns that Queen Victoria is doing her best to secure the appointment of Francis Joseph Patterson as Governor of Crete.

Canadian Schools.

MONTREAL, April 9.—Mr. Del Val, the Papal Ablegate to Canada, opened a conference in this city with all the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, with the object of arriving at an understanding regard-

ing the politico-religious disputes now dividing the Catholic people of the Dominion. At the conference there were present the Archbishops of Halifax, Toronto, Ottawa and St. Boniface, of Manitoba, and a number of Bishops. It was held with closed doors and the utmost secrecy was maintained as to the nature of the proceedings. The conference is expected to extend over several days.

Germany and the Tariff.

BERLIN, April 6.—In the Reichstag today the leaders of the Conservative party give notice of their intention to interpellate the Government on the question of whether in view of the impending increased American tariff, and especially in view of the differential treatment of German sugar, the Bundesrath or Federal Council intends to adhere to the "most favored nation" agreement that was concluded between Germany and the United States in 1891.

Scheme of Taxation.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 4.—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Percy Daniels has succeeded in interesting most of the leading Democratic-Populist statesmen of Kansas in an organization the object of which is to open a bureau of information concerning his scheme of tax inordinate wealth, and ultimately to secure an amendment to the Federal constitution giving Congress the power to levy such a tax.

Bryan Calls on McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—William J. Bryan called on President McKinley this morning. This is the first time the two have met since they were in Congress together. Bryan was accompanied by McMillin of Tennessee, and was cordially received by the President. The visit lasted 10 minutes. "We discussed everything except politics," said Bryan, laughingly, to a United Press reporter, as he was leaving the building.

German Postmaster-General Dead.

BERLIN, April 7.—Dr. von Stephan, Imperial Secretary of State for the Postal Department, died here today. Dr. von Stephan was recently appointed chief German delegate to the International Postal Congress soon to be held at Washington.

Rivera Still Lives.

HAVANA, April 9.—General Ruiz Rivera, accompanied by Colonel Bacallao, arrived by train at Regia today. They were transferred to a tugboat and conveyed to Cabanas fortress. The prisoners seemed in excellent spirits.

HOLY MATRIMONY

Wm. H. Baird and Miss Fanny May United.

St. Andrew's Cathedral Filled With Friends—Ceremony Proves a Most Impressive One.

Yesterday evening the Cathedral was crowded by a congregation assembled to witness the marriage of Mr. W. H. Baird, of Theo. H. Davies & Co., with Miss Fannie May, sister of Mr. Tom May. On this occasion the floral decorations were on an elaborate scale, the prevailing colors being yellow and white. The first part of the ceremony took place with the couple standing underneath a pretty arch of white and yellow, with a green background, from the center hanging a star of plumarias. The choir desks, as well as the desks of the front seats in the nave, were covered with marguerites, resting on a groundwork of maiden hair ferns. The lamp brackets were twined with wreaths of greenery, dotted with white flowers. The pulpit, covered with stephanotis, looked exquisite. Seldom has more effective decorations been seen in the Cathedral.

Previous to the ceremony, which was announced for 8 o'clock, Mr. Wray Taylor, the organist, played a program of wedding music, while the ushers, Messrs. Edward Stiles and Bertie Mist, showed the congregation to seats. Special seats were reserved for the family and more intimate friends of the contracting parties. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. May, Messrs. W. S. and Frank May, Miss Atkin, Mr. A. G. S. Hawes, the British Minister; Mr. F. Atkin, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. J. Osborne and son, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Captain Mist, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, Miss Lamb and Mr. and Mrs. Meler.

The bride party arrived at the Cathedral a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and marched slowly up the center aisle, while the surpliced choir sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call." First came the bride, attired in a lovely costume of white and brocade, with wedding veil, and leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Tom May. The bride's court train was carried by Master Cyril May, who wore a pretty page's costume of white silk. Then came the best man, Mr. Clive Davies, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Vera May and Beatrice Walker; also, Master Gerald May, in the costume of a page, of maroon velvet. The procession to the chancel was a unique one.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, assisted by the Rev. John Osborne. The music was choral throughout. After signing the register in the vestry, the bride party left the Cathedral to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Later, a reception was held at the May family residence, at which only the immediate friends and relatives were present. The health of the bride and groom was drunk, and at intervals music was furnished by the Quintet Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird left for their new home on Kinau street amid showers of rice and old shoes. They will leave on the Miowara, on the 24th inst. for a three months' tour abroad. The presents received by the bride couple were very numerous and elegant, and included a check for \$500.

UNCLE SAM INTERVIEWED BY HIS NEPHEW.

Well, Nephew, so you think I ought to own Your charming Islands in the blue Pacific. Where you've just "pulverized" a vicious throne That threatened you with doings quite malific.

A little star, and yet the Western sky Glows fair in light that from your star is streaming; But for my constellation bright you sigh To add your little light unto its beaming.

'Tis well to raise your aspirations high— The blood that's in your veins impels you to it; Your motto be, for highest prize to try, And never pause or rest while you pursue it.

I feel a kind of pride, my Uncle said, Because, good Nephew, you have proved your breeding; In all your troubles did not lose your head, Or spoil your prospects by unwise proceeding.

You've shown yourself "a chip of the old block," By stoutly standing 'gainst a throne's oppression; Your laws, transmitted from old English stock, Give equal rights to all, in clear possession.

Your leaders—well was their prestige great— The hour had come, the men, they were not wanting, Whose brave and skillful action saved the State, The royal plot in open day confronting.

But now with business look, my Uncle said, I see large growth of trade in your Pacific, The iron-horse succeeds the Russian sled, Japan and China are not now somnific.

And when through Nicaragua's grand canal, From many lands the merchant ships are pressing, It seems impossible to doubt I shall Find your Pearl Harbor richly worth possessing.



Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have no equal. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is THE PILL THAT WILL.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store. 110 HOTEL STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Hudson and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,

Practical Watchmaker

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Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

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New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

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AGENTS

The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times—not the goods—they're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

DIPHTHERIA CASE

Reported at Meeting of Board of Health.

CHILD DIES UNDER OPERATION

Three Cases Tuberculosis Discovered at Dairy.

Dr. Day May be Sent to Japan on Mission—Will Go Over Ground Taken by Smith and Wood.

W. O. Smith, Dr. Day, T. F. Lansing, C. A. Brown, Mr. Kellipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Drs. Howard, Alvarez, Monsarrat and Wood were present yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health. Secretary Wilcox read the resignation of Minister Cooper as president of the Board of Health. On motion of C. A. Brown the resignation was accepted, and W. O. Smith was elected to fill the place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and placed on file.

Mr. Lansing asked if anything had been heard from the contractor regarding cattle furnished the leper settlement after the contract had expired. Receiving a negative answer, Mr. Brown thought the board should be lenient in this case, as the contractor had kept the supply of beef at the settlement. The matter, Mr. Smith thought, merely resolved itself into a matter of price. The difference between the old and new price was a cent a pound. No action taken.

Mr. Smith related the substance of an interview he had in Washington with Surgeon General Wyman, regarding the necessity for the United States to appoint a medical inspector at Asiatic ports. A letter was read from Dr. Wyman to Mr. Smith, informing him that he had decided to appoint a member of the corps to visit China and Japan, who would stop in Honolulu. Mr. Smith also gave a description of the appliances at Angel Island, San Francisco, for disinfecting garments. One or two suggestions were made by Mr. Smith regarding changes here. Referring to the remarkable case of smallpox here, Mr. Smith thought Dr. Graham, at Kobe, did his work well, and believed that the microbes were in the clothing of the crew or the quarantine there was not as strict as it should be. He believed if our quarantine regulations were strictly carried out there would be no danger. Referring again to the matter of the United States officer going through here, Mr. Smith thought it advisable to have some one from here go with him. He would suggest Dr. Day, from the fact that his experience as port physician would make him the most desirable person to send. Compared with the cost of quarantine, even in the present case, the expense of the trip by Dr. Day would be small. He considered it probable that cholera would make its appearance in Hong Kong, as well as at Japanese ports, this summer, and we should do everything possible to prevent the disease from coming here.

Mr. Smith did not believe it would be necessary to take action today—he had stated to the Executive his intention of making the suggestion. He related circumstances of inspection at Hong Kong, and in spite of it, several cases of smallpox had broken out on the vessel before reaching Kobe. Dr. Eldredge was strict—he had to be. He said, also, that if he had been here he would have had an officer of the board go to Japan on the Rio, and with Dr. Eldredge, investigated Dr. Graham's action and learned exactly what the latter had done. If he had neglected his duties, then it was the business of the board to find it out.

Reports of Drs. Myers and Monsarrat, Mr. Kellipio and the superintendent of Maudslayi Hospital and Maternity Home were read.

Dr. Howard reported the case of a child brought to the dispensary with throat trouble. He suspected diphtheria, and decided that an operation was necessary. He took it to Dr. Wood's office to have it performed, but the child died under the operation and under circumstances which lead the physicians to believe the case was one of diphtheria. Some of the secretion had been given Dr. Alvarez for microscopic examination. He had reported that the examination had been made, but while he was not certain of it, and could not tell definitely until tomorrow at 3 p. m. He believed it is really that disease. Dr. Alvarez stated that he had been called upon to make examination of membrane several times, but until this case appeared there had, as yet, been no diphtheria here. Dr. Howard assured the board that the throat of the child had been disinfected, as well as everything about the office. He would visit the house, where the child had lived, and see that proper attention is paid to disinfection there.

The report of Mr. Myers of the leper settlement was read. Three large gin bottles, full of water, taken from Nawiliwili stream, Kauai, were exhibited as showing how the water was being contaminated by the molasses dumped into the stream by the sugar plantation companies. One sample resembled water impregnated with charcoal, another had a decided golden tinge and the third looked like stale beer. The odor resembled that which hovers around the excavator cart on a busy day.

Complaints had been received, and the samples were furnished by Sheriff Carter. Mr. Smith remarked that some years ago the plantation companies had been prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance, and after these suits it was abated. The secretary was instructed to ask the physician of the district to make a chemical analysis of the water and report.

The matter of appropriation for in-

spection of animals for the purpose of ascertaining where tuberculosis exists was discussed. The appropriation for general expenses was reduced now to \$800, and this would not stand such inroads. It was decided, then, to charge the sum of \$175 for this purpose to general expense of pay rolls.

Dr. Monsarrat stated that he and Dr. Shaw had made an inspection of four cows and reaction had followed in three. He asked permission to kill the three cows and make a post-mortem for the purpose of verifying the report. This was objected to by one member of the board, as it was thought better to kill but one at a time. Dr. Monsarrat exhibited the blanks and showed how his records are kept. These cows are the property of a dairyman, whose name was not made public.

Mr. Smith asked what would be done with the cabin passengers of the Copie, provided there is no sickness on board and they wanted to come ashore.

Dr. Wood explained that cabin passengers destined for Honolulu would be required to finish out in quarantine the balance of the 18 days. Steerage passengers would be required to serve 18 days. He stated, also, that smallpox was just as apt to be brought here by a cabin as a steerage passenger, and for this reason the regulation must be enforced.

Mr. Smith asked whether any reports had been made by Dr. Howard as to condition of the children who had been vaccinated under a recent order of the board. Being told that no report had been received, the secretary was requested to notify Dr. Howard to send in his report without delay.

CIRCUIT NOTES**Ho Chong See Has More to Say.**

Kailua Term Closed—Inspector General of Schools Investigating.

KAILUA COURT HOUSE, April 18.—This is Easter Sunday. The 400 appeared in due form, ready for attendance at the regulation orthodox churches at the regular hour for morning service. Easter bonnets and hats were the order of the day. The styles were too diversified to be mentioned in detail, except that they were like the Kentuckian and his whisky, who in defining that delectable beverage, said: "All whisky is good, but some is better." So with the bonnets and hats, so far as your correspondent's observation went they were all beautiful, and according to the latest notions of the Kailua modistes, but some were pretty and others were prettier.

The services were impressive and eloquent. The music was especially good, and bore evidence of careful attention and training. And the grand majestic sunset is a fitting close of the historic day, surrounded by memories that for 18 centuries have been cherished by every lover of Christianity.

Court has now been in session 12 days, and the readiness with which Judge Hitchcock has disposed of the cases, with fairness to litigants and economy to the Government is a matter of favorable comment by all those who pay attention to such matters. The docket, which two weeks ago had 50 odd cases for hearing, has now been practically disposed of. The murder case having been tried, and a verdict of assault and battery returned by the jury, with sentence accordingly. All of the other cases have been practically disposed of. The Gallagher case was continued, because the Government has practically only one Japanese interpreter, and he is now locked up in the quarantine station looking for the smallpox, consequently the Government is put to the unnecessary expense of not only continuing the case, but a change of venue has been taken, and the case goes to Honolulu to be tried on the 1st of May. The big case of Edward B. Barthrop vs. the Kona Coffee Company goes over until October.

An important question has been raised in this term of the Circuit Court here over the construction of the law which prohibits the "furnishing" of liquor by people not licensed for that purpose. It will be necessary to have the Supreme Court decide what they think the word above quoted means before a proper determination of cases of this kind can be had.

The business of the Third Circuit Court is growing so rapidly, so many questions involved in the title to land, injunctions, equity proceedings, to require the residence of a circuit judge within the circuit, that it will soon be necessary to appoint a judge to reside in the circuit. With no railroads and no better method of transportation than now exists in this Republic, it is not possible for one man to scatter himself all over the Island of Hawaii in order to be ready to hear injunctions and applications for writs and other proceedings that need immediate attention.

Business on the Hilo side, in the Fourth District, is increasing equally rapidly, so that there is not time enough in the month for one circuit judge to hear and determine all the matters presented to him.

The time has come when the Government must recognize the importance of the judicial branch of the public service, and give more attention to it. The appropriation for court expense for the island of Hawaii alone should be \$6,000 a year. If the money is not all used up, no harm done. The 15 cent playunc practice that has heretofore existed must be at once and forever eliminated. There is too much business, and there are too many people coming into the country to maintain the old fashioned "go as you please," decide what you please," good God, good devil practice." It seems startling that it is even necessary for your correspondent or anyone else to have occasion to point out these matters to those who

ought to know to correct them without suggestion from anyone.

The jury system should be changed so as to have everything tried by one jury. This is imperatively demanded by the steady advance of civilization. In the great Republic of the United States, no matter where a man comes from, he is tried by a jury of citizens of the United States. Whoever is a citizen of this Republic should be entitled to sit on a jury, if otherwise qualified and the distinction between juries should be quickly and forever abolished by the next Legislature. It would have a tendency to unite more closely the citizens and put them all on an equal footing.

The time of drawing a jury should be changed, so as to have the jury called for the second Monday of the term. In that event all "jury-waived cases," "cases of divorce," and all preliminary motions, etc., could be heard and determined during the first week without the expense of a jury, and all cases to be tried by jury could be put at issue and be ready for trial without delay or expense during the second week of the term. This would greatly reduce the expense of the term and would dispatch the work in a business-like way.

The law should be changed to prevent a case from the outside circuits being brought originally in the First Circuit. It is an imposition on the profession and on litigants to be dragged to Honolulu, simply because some attorney there happens to get the case and sees fit to bring it to Honolulu, as against the place where its jurisdiction properly belongs; and if the changes are not made by those who ought to make them, the people will make them.

It is one of the strongest inducements to those who otherwise might not be in favor of annexation, to secure immediate annexation to the United States that the laws of the Federal Government of the American Union could be extended over this Republic as a Federal territory, so that the practice of the law would be at once and forever settled. But enough of this.

I started out to tell you what the Court was doing. I think I have done so generally. I wish to add, however, that Judge Hitchcock and his family expect to return by the next trip of the Mauna Loa by way of Funafuti. Messrs. Stanley, Humphreys and Paul Neumann are going to Honolulu by the Mauna Loa on Monday next. Colonel Little goes to Honolulu, also, in the interest of some cases now in the First Circuit, and to look after the preliminaries in the Gallagher case, which he prosecutes.

Sheriff Andrews and all of his deputy sheriffs who have been in attendance at court, have been alert and active, and prompt in the discharge of their duties, which greatly adds to the Court in keeping down expenses. Genial "Dan" Porter, clerk of the Third and Fourth Circuits, who has a kind word and a smile for every one, is suffering from a severe cold, but, like all faithful servants, diligently performs the duties of his office without complaint.

Thus closes the April term of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit, with the general expression from litigants and lawyers alike that, so far as practical, the wheels of justice have turned justly and promptly.

Henry S. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools, is here looking into the Mills embroglio. It is the general sentiment of the public that, inasmuch as the Supreme Court sustained J. D. Paris in the contention which caused his removal, he should be at once reappointed. It would be good policy, as well as honorable and fair.

Yours as ever, HO CHEONG SEE.

PURE FOOD LAWS**How Goods are Sold in United States.**

Necessity for Similar Law Here. Milk Should be Included in List.

The first shipment of goods under the California pure food law was received at Honolulu a few days ago and entered at the Custom House yesterday. Under this law every particle of food for consumption of human beings and sold in that State must have with it a certificate of purity. Canned goods, when not known to be pure, and these apply only to the goods on the shelves at the time of the recent enforcement of the pure food law, are sold by grocers "as is."

With this shipment mentioned, which happened to be 20 cases of corned beef, there was a certificate, issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the Department of Agriculture, and signed by J. Sterling Morton, secretary, and George S. Baker, inspector. This sets forth that "the goods have been inspected and stamped in conformity with the requirements of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, and that the animals from which said products came were free from disease on post-mortem examination and the meat sound and wholesome."

These packages of corned beef were shipped by a San Francisco firm to a Chinese store-keeper here, and the matter is mentioned as showing the extent to which the pure food advocates in the United States extend their observations. In Honolulu the same thing is done, but only in a limited way. Only recently the inspection of hogs began, and just now the inspectors are wrestling with cattle supposed to have tuberculosis.

This disease has existed here for some time, but never until now has it been thought necessary to adopt any means for checking it. To the average citizen, the tardy action indicates that some time there may be a pure food law enacted here, and the day may come when every particle of milk consumed here will have to be tested. In San Francisco all milk and meats are inspected. Since Inspector Dockery has made a record for himself, and by his investigations shown how much im-

pure milk has been used in San Francisco, four pure food stations have been established, and these articles cannot be put on the market until they have been inspected and stamped at one of these stations. As to Honolulu, there is probably no city of its size where milk of such great diversity of quality is sold. One dairy man remarked to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that he would advocate the passage of a pure food ordinance immediately by the Board of Health or any other body with the right to make it, but he doubted if a majority of the dairymen would consent. "More sickness," he said, "is spread through diseased milk than anything else. I think the milk I sell is pure, but if there is a doubt about it, I would be willing to sacrifice my cows and get others that are healthy. Milk that is watered is unfit to use, and we get money enough for the milk to get along without doctoring it. I don't believe any of the dairymen use water, but a milk inspector could soon prove it."

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

An effort will be made to have a joint concert by the Hawaiian and U. S. S. Philadelphia bands some evening in the near future.

It's a Far Cry FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any class, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, and down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 34 pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—11 in unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

FURNITURE NEWS

April furniture selling exceeds all months in the year with us. Not that the month makes the price; but our orders in December for April delivery saves us a lot, and you get the benefit. We can sell as cheap in July if there are any left overs but there are not—often.

We are making new records this month—others may be tempted to copy, but where's the use, our prices are the lowest—everybody acknowledges that. Such values are not to be missed.

Enameled Iron Bedsteads

with full brass trimmings, are among the prettiest novelties introduced in the furniture line. We have a half dozen styles, one prettier than the other. Full width and length, made for wear and comfort. Kings sleep on the \$12 style, why not you?

It's only fair to repeat the notice we have had before. We do reupholstering at a trifle above cost of material: this is an odd season and we must keep our factory men busy. It doesn't pay to spend even a little money in making over cheap furniture, but it does pay to reupholster really good frames.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd. have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the fittest! A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

HOLLISTER & CO.**Tobacconists,**

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

MANNERS AND MORALS OF AMERICAN GIRLS.

A very sprightly article in a late number of the New York Independent brings out some of the characteristic feelings and excellencies of the American girl, as she has made these conspicuous in recent years in European society. Conditions of life are so different in the unconventional freedom allowed in the United States, and the restrictions which traditions and customs enforce on European ladies. Social position rather than womanhood demands that social appreciation should be accorded to ladies in European society. Men in the upper ranks of society, however, do not bother themselves about any show of deference to woman of the lower social grades. Yet American girls have married into the higher circles of society, and without any family claims of themselves, have proved capable of maintaining their social prestige in the new position on which they have entered.

More and more the world is coming to recognize individual worth, and in the new position accorded to woman socially there are evidences, not of social emancipation from servile repression, but of the social appreciation which recognizes excellence in whomsoever found without minute inquiry as to the figures of the bank account or the titled names on the family register. When such appreciation is founded on individual worth, on personal character, on achievement not inheritance, society is making marked advance towards the realization of highest aims.

But the woman herself has a large share in the attainment of this ideal. Freedom must not be allowed to degenerate into self-assertion, nor can a woman claim the privileges gladly accorded to womanhood when womanhood itself by unwomanly conduct forfeits its claim to such privileges. The new woman cannot rightfully claim man's place and work, and yet expect to be treated as a woman's nature, ministrant rather than masterful, is honored and appreciated. Regnant woman may be and ought to be in social life, but not by doing the evil things a man may do, smoking cigarettes, using profane talk, without forfeiting entirely her social standing.

FATE OF CRITICIZING AMATEURS.

The editor of the Hawaii Herald is receiving a beautiful array of innuendo cabbages because he declined to throw bouquets in his write-up of a local musical entertainment.

He omitted to state that the solos were the most remarkable even heard in the country since the advent of Captain Cook, that the chorus was a rhapsody of melodious melody, that the soprano touched the chord of pathos and floods of tears and applause burst forth, that the remarkable rendition of "Johnny Jones and His Sister Sue," by John Smith was an "agreeable surprise" to the "many friends" who had no idea that the town possessed such a prodigy. All these usual accompaniments so well known to newspaper writers, were forgotten. We presume the editor wrote up the concert as he heard it. And now everybody from the top to the bottom of the musical and dramatic scale is mad.

From the tone of those who criticize the critic, the ladies are urging their husbands and best fellows to go and lick the editor, and the men who took part in the concert seek to crush the critic with murderous looks and social

exile. It's the old story over again. Amateurs don't like to be subjected to adverse criticism, which is possibly the truth. They want the newspapers to tell men little white lies and pat everybody on the back. They don't want the exact truth. They seem to think a newspaperman is bound to perdition anyway and are quite satisfied that he should be classed as an old sheep instead of a lamb. When we consider the responsibility for crime, perhaps after all it is better for one man to write a series of puffs, than for each individual artist the world over to write his or her newspaper notice.

We quite agree that the critic of Hilo should be run out of town. What has he done? What hasn't he done? He has broken down the custom of picaresque town journalism established since the days of George Washington. He has put words in the paper that express his own ideas. He has disappointed any number of people who were anticipating something real nice to put in a scrap book and hand down to posterity or send to admiring friends. He has dared to criticize. This is terrible indeed. The renegade usurper who dares to break through the ancient and horrible custom of saying anything inappropriate to mutual admiration in his paper ought to be ridden on a rail. Think of what an influence such a man may have in a country where the motto is "Don't say anything about it; keep it quiet." Our coffee planter contemporary, who, by the way, is probably as well able to write a good criticism of music or drama as anyone on the island of Hawaii, doesn't seem to realize that the supreme object of a newspaper is to suppress the news and everybody expects him to tread on some one else's toes besides theirs. He must now expect that Tom, Dick and Harry will want to wipe the floor with him, because he offered criticisms that did not quite agree with the opinions of some of the brothers, the sisters and the cousins and the aunts.

CABLE MATTERS.

It is to be hoped that the Government is not contemplating a return to exclusive franchise work in the cable business. For not a few years this country has been dancing to the cable tune of corporation and individual fiddlers and so far as practical results are concerned we are just where we started from, except perhaps, a little more exhausted and exasperated. Tangible results have not been forthcoming. Possibly the agitation has not been without some good effects. Even nations have to experiment before reaching proper solutions. We would now suggest that the country take a vacation from granting exclusive rights. The officials and the people have demonstrated clearly enough that a cable is wanted and they are willing to render substantial aid to a man or collection of men who will proceed to lay a cable.

The time has come when the Government can afford to make known that it will consider franchises and subsidies when assured that the cable will be constructed. If exclusive franchises must be granted, capitalists, promoters, etc., should be made to understand that the first company that constructs the cable from Hawaii to San Francisco, Japan or Australia will get the prize; that the Government of Hawaii has determined not to attach itself to any cable ships floating on paper and possible support from some other country. After several years of valuable experience the people have come to the conclusion that they will hold cable privileges open to all comers but they will tie up no reservedly for any period, be it long or short, to no one.

We do not desire to speak disparagingly of the efforts of the men who in the past have, armed with the Hawaiian franchise, fought honestly and brave

ly to obtain assistance from other governments. They have worked hard and deserve an immense amount of credit. But the disagreeable fact remains, that we are still without a cable. All of which goes to show that Hawaii may grant as many franchises as it pleases, but nothing will be accomplished until the United States takes positive action. Hawaii has discovered that in this cable business the tail cannot wag the dog. Consequently the people are disposed to swallow their conceit and request the Government to hang out a new sign—"First come, first served—advance agents for exclusive rights. Keep off the grass."

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

One of the encouraging signs of the betterment of soul and political life in the United States, is the emphasis that is being laid upon good citizenship. The old-time condition of affairs when political "bosses" with the backing of the "machine," controlled the organization and administration of government is gradually giving place to a different and healthier state of "the body politic." Good government clubs are being rapidly organized, and the instruction and training of the citizens in civic duties is the endeavor of the moment. Those who believe that politics is only "a system of compromises," as Macaulay asserts, and who are ready to "compromise with evil" to gain some temporary end, must take into account the trend of the times, and if they have any ability to forecast the future, must clearly foresee the overthrow of partisan rule and of schemes that declare on their face that "the decalogue in politics is an iridescent dream."

It is a shallow pretense of insight that regards craftiness as the dominant power today in the forces that are developing the civilization of the future. "Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne," is not the lesson which any man of careful observation and systematic reflection would say is the lesson of history, as he turns the records of the past, or surveys the activities of the present.

The changes of the moment are but the ripples on the surface; they are not, except to the untrained eye of the superficial observer, indications of the depth and sweep of the current in which society is moving in the line of the eternal verities.

Good citizenship is not a thing of mushroom growth, of wayside sowing. Education must put into prepared soil, the living principles of truth and right counsels before we can expect a development of right methods fashioned by the vital forces of right aims.

It does not argue well for the stability and progress of the present government that only about 200 voters have thus far been enrolled on the register of this city. Is that a fair representation of the brain and brawn of this community, our dependence in case of riot or revolution? Is the present administration doing its whole duty, meeting its full share of the responsibilities of the case in adopting Star Chamber methods in the conduct of public affairs? Ought not notice to have been given by the responsible official authority, that negligence in the payment of taxes before January 1, 1897, by recent legislation would forfeit one's right to vote in the coming election? Can it be safely taken for granted that the average human being will have intelligence and alertness enough to know and remember all the details of the suffrage laws, or the tax laws, or the labor laws?

We have an Annexation Club that has one definite political measure to push. We have an American League, popularly supposed to be a Hawaiian edition of the "political machine" so familiar to American citizens. But is it not desirable in some way to

provide for some general and systematic instruction and training in civic rights and duties?

It may be "running the government on business principles" to manage it as a sugar plantation is often run by the manager and a few directors, with no personal interest in political affairs taken by the stockholders, so long as some relative has a lucrative position, and no interruption occurs in the regular flow of cash dividends.

But have not the voters a responsibility which they cannot shirk by putting the burdens of responsibility for governmental action on a few overworked officials? Can we justly complain of a lack of public sentiment if we are doing nothing to enlighten or cultivate it, simply waiting for providential developments to rouse to the consideration of matters of public welfare, or call to definite and united action? The present apathy in regard to the individual discharge of the duties of good citizenship may be owing to the uncertainty in some quarters in regard to the perpetuity of the present Government. Or the utter lack of discussion of other topics than annexation may indicate the healthy state of the community that needs no dosing with alternative pellets or purgative jalap.

It may not be desirable in this over-organized community to start another organization, but is it not possible to have a Civic Federation to discuss and push similar to the Committee of 21 appointed some years ago at a public meeting, unhampered by constitution or by laws to have charge of Temperance work in this city? Public meetings might be held occasionally, open to all citizens for free discussion of needful measures of public welfare, for suggestion of new provisions of legislation, better adapted to changing conditions of society and of business.

This paper will gladly welcome communications on topics of general public interest, suggestions of improvements in methods, or of new legislation for new emergencies.

JAPAN WILL GO EASY.

The immigration question has stirred the vernacular press of Japan to the fighting pitch. They probably voice the popular sentiment of the country, and popular sentiment does not as a rule take much stock in diplomacy. The foreign press of the country, however, takes a conservative view, recognizing that Japan must go slowly or it will be forced to deal with the United States.

From the accounts given in the Japan papers, the notice that the United States had despatched the Philadelphia to this port had a very quieting effect. When Japan saw the powerful arm of the United States loom up as a protecting barrier about Hawaii, the political leaders came to the very sensible conclusion that this immigration question was a matter to settle by diplomacy rather than by war ships.

The Japan Gazette, doubtless edited by a gentleman of British proclivities, wants to know what business the United States has in Hawaii anyway. It admits, however, that what the Japan Gazette or Japan considers right plays a very insignificant part in the actions of nations, "and the fact remains that the United States regard Hawaii with jealous affection. They will not tolerate any aggression from outside powers, and if Japan has suffered she must obtain reparation by the pacific process of diplomacy, or face the chances of war with one of the greatest people of the globe."

There can be no doubt that the American representative in Japan has kept his Government informed, and that the people in Washington know more today about Japan's course of action than we do. Reports concerning the Japanese warships are conflicting. It looks very much as

though the first decision to send a warship at once, had been somewhat modified on hearing of the positive action of the McKinley administration. Thus the war talk will cease and the diplomats will take their inning. Hawaiian diplomats have taken the bit in their teeth and they must now proceed to wrestle with the legal points in question.

THE POLYGLOTS.

The article on "A Polyglot Community," by Dr. Andrews, deals with a subject that is of no small moment to this country. There may be countries containing a more heterogeneous population than ours, but there are comparatively few in which the question of race or color cut so little figure in business and social life. The question often arises in many minds as to what sort of a resultant will be obtained from the racial forces we have here. According to census returns the Hawaiian seems destined to follow the fate of aboriginal races, with the exception, that instead of being killed out it will fade out through union with both the Asiatic and the whites. It is not probable that there will be a physical amalgamation of these races since experience tells us that the Eurasian is short lived, and the line dies out quickly. The problem then seems to be whether the Asiatic and European will each give and take a little, thereby breaking down sharp lines of prejudice, and become united under the customs of what we consider advanced civilization. The history of this country thus far seems to indicate that the Asiatic will in time come into line, that he will accept European methods, education and social customs. The Chinese children born and reared in Hawaii offer examples in support of this theory. The Japanese children have yet to be heard from.

SEND THEM ALONG.

We are about to forward to the Advertiser and other Honolulu contemporaries several snap shots of average daily happenings in Hilo Harbor in the vicinity of the proposed wharf. We have a most vivid and lifelike scene of a ship's boat with several passengers turning somersaults on the crest of rolling breakers and giving its occupants plunge baths that would satisfy even the soul of an Englishman. This is at high tide. We have a picture of the same boat endeavoring to reach a sufficient depth to float her and being urged thereto by the hands of a dozen men, while the air around is blue and sulphurous. This is at low tide. We have a picture that would delight the soul of an Indian; of Kinau passengers leaping for life into rolling row boats and falling in heaps upon one another, while the snapping of ribs and crushing of skulls enlivens the scene. This is at any tide, for the hour of the Kinau's arrival no man knoweth.

We expect shortly to have an oil painting of a business block built on the dry land makai of the present structure, which some time in the uncivilized past, when the language consisted as yet of but a few words, was dubbed a wharf. (Many people, however, contend that this name was given to it as a ghastly joke). Be this as it may, in the course of a few centuries we expect the present site of Hilo Harbor will be dry land, in which case our local land agents can survey it for a wharf and the appropriation will not need to be drawn upon for an expert engineer.—Hawaii Herald.

Send the pictures by return mail. Do some practical work and stop talking so much. Organized effort and less wind-bag work is what is necessary for the success of the Hilo wharf proposition.

The Springfield (Mass.) Homestead in discussing the kinetoscope pictures of the big fight makes some very original comments that are not altogether without sense. It asks why there should be so much sermonizing about the fight and pictures of the match, when nine persons of every ten from Knob Hill to Tar Flat read the detailed reports given in the newspapers. Furthermore many people who profess the greatest horror of the combat buy the paper that has the best story. "These very people will take their wives and daughters to theatrical performances wherein young women are employed to inflame the passions of men by innuendo, by suggestive posture and actual exposure of person, and then go out and

preach about the awful depths of degradation involved in a scientific slugging match. The slugging match has its heroic element, to ignore which is to fail in dealing wisely with human nature. The way to educate men away from Corbett-Fitzsimmons fights is to give them something better which shall appeal to this instinct." The suggestions made by this contemporary do not hit everybody, but we must admit that they touch a good sized majority of average humanity. After all it is merely a question of whether it is better for people to be little hypocrites instead of big hypocrites. We are disposed to give precedence to the former in this case, but must allow that the other fellow has a good deal of practical human nature on his side.

The selection of Minister Dameron to represent Hawaii at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria is in keeping with good judgment from every point of view. Most certainly Hawaii should be in line with the other nations of the world in paying its tribute of respect and we know of no official better able to fulfill the requirements of such a mission than the Minister of Finance. Although Hawaii seeks to merge its national independence with that of the United States, our people are in duty bound to uphold the national dignity until the United States seems fit to take us into the fold. Hawaii has always received most friendly treatment at the hands of Great Britain's Queen and numbers many able British subjects among its citizens. On the 20th of June politics and national differences will be cast aside, for the time being, while the world does homage to the woman whose remarkable career is regarded with well merited pride by all her subjects. There are multifarious reasons why Hawaii should be represented at this international love-feast; there is no good reason why it should not.

A correspondent, writing of her visit to the ex-Queen while in Washington, states that the ex-Queen sang "Aloha Oe" for her. The correspondent adds "and before the end Mr. Palmer and the Hawaiians present were singing." We can imagine no better entertainment for a visitor than an Hawaiian song rendered by Hawaiians. But what must have been the effect when Sir Julius joined in? All the squeaking weather vanes and crowing roosters of Washington must have turned green with envy—when Julius sang.

The statement that Japan has issued an order to prevent any further emigration to this country does not cause any marked display of grief on this end of the line. Hawaii already has enough and some to spare.

"WHEN JULIUS SANG."

Hushed was the earth, and silent,
Entranced, yon heavenly throng,
Earth's song birds poised in gladness
When Julius sang his song.

He is no slave to bar or stove,
No written key he uses,
But all alone, with tune his own,
He sings. (Heaven help the muses.)

Sing on, thou bird of plumage rare,
To an evolution higher
In a future state, outside the gate,
As a highly polished lyre.

Registration Board.

Evidently work is getting slack at the Registration Office. Mr. W. Chamberlain came in early yesterday morning in order to get registered before commencing his daily toll. After hanging around until 9:15, an hour and a quarter, he proceeded to investigate, and found the following on the desk of the Registrar:

"If any one comes, send them to my house."

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE YELLOW FLAG

Something Regarding Its Sudden Disappearance.

C. A. BROWN'S MIDNIGHT VISIT

Gentlemen in Quarantine Make Statements.

Have Not Violated Quarantine Regulations—Chester Doyle Has Monoply.

So much has been said and written about the actions of Messrs. Cooper, Castle, Marx, Doyle, Mackintosh and Hapal, at present in quarantine at the residence of James B. Castle, Waikiki, and the charges against the gentlemen so numerous and varied that it has been a difficult thing for the public to know which is true and which false.

C. A. Brown, a member of the Board of Health, is the one, according to report, who is responsible for the charges being made at the meeting of the Board of Health on Wednesday. Just what they were is not known, but street rumor has it that Minister Cooper is charged with having shaken hands with President and Mrs. Dole. That the Minister was passing his time riding a bicycle in the public drive, opposite the Castle residence. That members of the party go canoeing and land on other property. That leaves are held on the grounds, and that on one occasion two ladies shook hands with two of the quarantined men. In Mr. Brown's zeal to verify the rumors that had reached him, to the effect that the place was not properly guarded, he had gone there on Tuesday night after 11 o'clock, and to prove that he had been there, removed the quarantine flag and delivered it to the Board of Health. This was done to show that the guard was neglecting his duty.

These details were published in an afternoon paper on Wednesday, before the meeting of the board, and again yesterday in another journal. Being in quarantine and under guard, an interview with the gentlemen, in order that they might admit or deny any or all of the charges, could be had only under difficulties, because it would have to be at long range, if at all. A reporter for the Advertiser telephoned to the Castle residence last night and asked permission for a long-range confab. On receiving it, he armed himself with a rabbit's foot and a mango stone as fetiches and disease preventatives, and drove out in a hack. On nearing the premises, he told John Andrade, the driver, to get as near to the hedge as possible, so that the conversation could be carried on without disturbing the guests at Sans Souci, but when the carriage reached a point opposite the gate, William Carlyle, the guard, stepped out and told the reporter not to come any nearer than the middle of the road. Just inside the hedge sat the quarantined victims. After salutations Minister Cooper stepped to the rope stretched across the entrance, and in reply to a request for a statement, said:

"I understand, from what I have read in the papers, and from questions asked by Dr. Wood last night, that C. A. Brown has charged me with violating quarantine regulations. Among the charges is one that I have shaken hands with President Dole since I have been in quarantine. This is absolutely false. I have seen President Dole twice, and then with his wife. He was where you are standing (about 20 feet off), and I stood just as I stand now. I could not very well shake hands with him at that distance.

"I am informed that he charges me with riding a bicycle on the park road. The circumstances are these: I have felt myself in need of exercise, and as there are several wheels here, I began practicing. Being a novice, I cannot turn as well on this short curve as I could on a kite track, and so as to get a greater range, I ride through the gate to the road and back again around the circle. On Tuesday afternoon, when I was on my wheel, at a point half-way between the house and the gate, I saw Brown coming along the road. He stopped outside the gate, and as I rode around him, I asked how things were in town. Both Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Doyle were near the gate, and as I rode into the gate I heard Brown speak to them. I continued my ride, and on rounding him a second time I noticed they were carrying on what appeared to be a heated discussion. As soon as I got inside the enclosure I attempted to turn, and fell off the wheel. Mr. Brown had no further conversation with me, and did not, therefore, as the Star says, 'severely rebuke me.'

"Mr. Brown states, also, that we have been receiving guests here and 'making the quarantine a burlesque.' This statement is as false as the others. The only persons who have stepped inside the grounds since we have been in quarantine were Dr. Rodgers, who came on business connected with the Board of Education, and C. B. Reynolds, who came to have me sign a Board of Health bond. The quarantine regulations have been adhered to as strictly as they require. We have never left the grounds, except as I have explained to you."

Regarding the conversation between Messrs. Doyle, Mackintosh and Brown, the former said:

"Mackintosh and I saw Brown in the road, and I said: 'Hello, Cabbie, what's new?' He replied by telling me that if we did not obey quarantine rules he would put us all over on quarantine island. I was a little surprised at his gall and his assumed power, and asked him where he acted most, remarking incidentally that I was not aware that he was the whole Board of Health. He said: 'No, I'm not; but I control seven votes in that body, and that is

enough to put you in quarantine.' I had my doubts about his influence and told him to go climb a tree, but he wouldn't do it. That is all there is to the story regarding his abuse of Minister Cooper. He had no conversation with the Minister that I could hear, and I was present all the time."

The subject of the stealing of the quarantine flag was next brought up, and Collector General Castle told what he knew of it:

"I retired early Tuesday night, but could not sleep. About 11:30 I awoke and made a light. A few minutes after Mr. Carlyle, the guard, came back to the veranda to ascertain the cause. He remained only a few minutes, then returned to his post. Before he started for the veranda I saw the flag hanging where it is now. Carlyle's duties take him all over the grounds, as there is only one watchman on guard at a time. Shortly after this, finding sleep impossible, I walked to the gate and noticed that a yellow cloth that had been hanging to this rope, had been removed. Mr. Carlyle reported to me, then, that on his return to the gate a mounted patrolman had asked him who the man was that had just left the gate. Carlyle said he told him he had not seen any one, and asked him to go and look among the trees and see if he could find him."

"I can say for myself that the rules of quarantine have been sacredly kept. There was no necessity to send guards out here to keep us within limits, because we were anxious to have the quarantine enforced. When we asked Minister Cooper to assign the limits of quarantine he declined to do it, and told us they would have to be fixed by the executive officer of the Board of Health."

"Until today, from the time we came in quarantine I have never left the grounds. This afternoon I went out in a rowboat and pulled about for half an hour or more and landed on the beach in front of my house. Mr. Brown thought he saw violations of the quarantine regulations, and to prove it, assumed the role of a spy, and set out to watch us. Finding himself without proof, he waited until the guard came away from the gate, in making his rounds, in order that he might remove the flag. It was not an honorable action or a brave act. If he wanted to wait until high tide, he could probably get away with every yellow flag at quarantine station, and not half try. From all we have heard, Brown has been allying himself without any grounds whatever. He has made charges against us to the Board of Health, and he should be made to prove them. If he cannot substantiate them, it is the duty of the Board of Health to demand his resignation from that body. I know nothing about Brown having a lot of spies, except what I have heard here. The guard can tell you what he knows of it."

Mr. Carlyle volunteered the following:

"About 9:30 Tuesday night Officer Gus Cordes came along the road and asked me if I had seen Cabbie Brown around. I said: 'No.' He told me he was out with a lot of specials, hiding in the bushes and watching this place. That Brown had heard that the boys were in the habit of visiting Sans Souci, and he was going to catch them and put them over in quarantine station. I understand that Mr. Brown carried a dark-lantern with him, and that he had been to Sans Souci. Since I have been here, none of these men have gone out of the gate, except as Minister Cooper stated to you. The flag was there when the light appeared in Mr. Castle's room, and when I went back to learn the cause. I did not notice whether it was there when I came back, but I missed the yellow flag that had hung on this rope. I believe my relief noticed at 2:30 that the flag was gone. My duties as guard takes me all over the grounds during the night. Two of us stand watch alternately. When I am at the back of the house it would be an easy matter for any one to come to the gate and take anything movable. Conversations between the gentlemen in quarantine and their friends are carried on just as you are talking now. I have never allowed anyone but Dr. Wood to come inside. He is the examining physician, and has a right to call."

When questioned regarding the statement that ladies had called there and been entertained within the enclosure Guard Carlyle said there was not a word of truth in it. Questioned regarding the story that ladies in a bicycle party had stopped and shaken hands with some of the gentlemen, Carlyle said he saw the ladies on the road, at the Diamond Head end of the hedge. He saw that they were demonstrative and cautioned them against coming in the grounds.

Messrs. Mackintosh and Marx volunteered the information that the ladies had spoken to them, and that they were on opposite sides of the hedge. "One of them threw a lei at me," said Mackintosh, "and I put it on. Then Marx and I shook hands with the ladies, and the guard, noticing it, cautioned them to get away."

"That," said Minister Cooper, "is the only act that has reached my ears since we have been here that is open to criticism."

The reporter suggested that men in quarantine had no right to get in canoes and paddle themselves over to some other part of the beach and be entertained by persons not in quarantine. Mr. Mackintosh started to explain the circumstances of this, but was stopped by Mr. Castle.

"If you will allow me," he said, "I will tell you just how that happened. I think I know something about it. When we went into quarantine, I asked Dr. Wood just how far we could go and what we could do. He told us that if any one came here, we should get on the windward side when we were talking to them; that we could go out in our boats or canoes—go where we pleased—except to land on the beach in front of any other property than this. The boys Doyle and Mackintosh went out in a canoe soon after we came here and upset. They ran their canoe ashore for the purpose of getting the water out of her."

"And goodness me," said Mackintosh, "we didn't go on any man's lot. When we got a spill we pushed the canoe up near the bridge, so as not to go against the instructions of the physician. We were there only long enough to get the water out, then we came home. To me the whole affair has been exaggerated by a lot of gos-

sips and taken up by a man who wants to show a little authority. The bicycle riding amounted to nothing, for there are hours and hours during the day when not a soul passes the gate. We have been watched by spies like a lot of prisoners, and I can't, for the life of me, see where we have been proven guilty of a violation of a rule, with the single exception of when Marx and I shook hands with the two ladies."

When asked if they had received any communication from the Board of Health, relative to Mr. Brown's report, Minister Cooper replied:

"We have not. Dr. Wood came here last night, as usual, to learn our condition. He took our temperature and examined our arms. When he was through with us, he questioned us regarding Brown's report, and our answers were the same as we have given you, but not so much in detail."

At the close of the interview, and in response to a question, the irrepressible Doyle said: "I'm the only one upon whom the vaccine took hold, and my scab is a daisy. When I am through with it, I'm going to send it to Brown as an evidence of good faith."

SHARPSHOOTERS' SCORES.

What Was Done in February and March.

Capt. Wall has furnished the Advertiser with the following scores made by the Sharpshooters teams during February and March:

SHARPSHOOTERS' RECORD FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|
| Wall, A. C. | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 48 |
| Damon | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 48 |
| Wall, W. E. | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 48 |
| Chamberlain | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 47 |
| Peck | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 47 |
| Gibson | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 47 |
| Berry | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| Dodge | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| Rhodes | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |

Total 469

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|
| Forbes | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| Farnsworth | 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| McLean | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| Burgess | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| Tracy | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| King | 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |
| Scott | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |
| Cassidy | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |
| Chamberlain | 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |
| Martin | 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |

Total 439

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|
| Drummond | 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Marsden | 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Wood, A. B. | 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Wall | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Waterhouse | 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| McVeigh | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Emerson | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Oat | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Bond | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Johnson | 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 42 |
| Atherton | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 42 |

Total 427

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|----|
| Atherton | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 41 |
| Sorenson | 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 | 40 |
| Hitchcock | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 39 |
| Sturdevant | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 39 |
| Grace | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 38 |
| Magoon | 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 | 38 |
| Bell | 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 | 37 |
| Sanders | 5 4 3 2 3 2 3 4 | 33 |

Total 306

SHARPSHOOTERS' RECORD FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1897.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|
| Wall, W. E. | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 48 |
| Wall, A. C. | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 47 |
| Gibson | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 47 |
| Forbes | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 47 |
| Damon | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| Dodge | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| McLean | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| Tracy | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 46 |
| Burgess | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| Rhodes | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |

Total 463

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|
| Oat | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| Wall | 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| Berrey | 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 45 |
| Farnsworth | 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |
| Chamberlain | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 44 |
| Scott | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Johnson | 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Martin | 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Emerson | 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Cassidy | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |

Total 437

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|
| Sturdevant | 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 5 | 43 |
| Chamberlain | 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 42 |
| Grace | 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 | 42 |
| Johnson | 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 | 42 |
| Lightfoot | 4 5 3 4 5 3 4 4 | 42 |
| Wood, E. | 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 4 | 42 |
| Wood, A. B. | 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 | 41 |
| Sorenson | 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 4 | 41 |
| Bell | 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 | 41 |
| Atherton | 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 | 41 |

Total 417

Suggestion for Eleventh.

Some of the bicycle men are clamoring for a race on the 11th and 12th of June, which will include bicycles and horses. They are desirous of having the matter brought to the attention of the Jockey Club and feel sure that when the members see what a great amount of interest will be awakened by such an event, they will make arrangements to have it inserted in the program at once. John Sylva and D. G. Sylvester have both signified their consent to go into a one or two-mile race against a pacing or trotting horse and it is more than likely that others will follow should a race of the kind be arranged for. No doubt the attendance at the park will be increased if the Jockey Club should decide to have such a number on its program.

Circuit Court News.

Upon the petition of Kemile and George Holt et al., an injunction was granted yesterday by Judge Carter to restrain John L. Kaulouku from destroying certain deeds in his possession.

Peter High & Co. entered suit against E. H. F. Walters for the recovery of \$2,812, as part payment for the erection of the building on the corner of King and Alakea streets.

C. A. Long entered suit against William H. Conwell yesterday for \$10,000 for alienating his wife's affections. In the case of E. C. Winston vs. Hawaiian Pork and Packing Company,

A demurrer was filed by the plaintiff to answer of the defendant.

On account of the death of Maria Galapso, the petition for guardianship has been withdrawn.

The defendant's demurrer in the case of J. A. King, receiver, vs. M. F. Crandall has been withdrawn.

Counsel for James R. and John D. Holt has filed an answer to petition for guardianship.

Judge Perry has rendered a decision in favor of the defendant in the case of Henry Huka vs. Waialeale Opio.

In the case of the Italian Swiss Agricultural Company vs. George Lycouras, a decision has been rendered for the plaintiff for \$1,216.08 and interest from November 8, 1895.

WORKING RAPIDLY.

Large Number of Houses Built on Oahu Sugar Co. Land.

Peter McDonald, head carpenter of Oahu Plantation Company, was in town yesterday on business connected with his department at the plantation. He says work is progressing rapidly, 42 houses having been erected for the employees of the company during the past three months.

Three 24-foot cyclone windmills have been ordered from the Pacific Hardware company by the agents of the plantation, and these will be put up over the wells now being dug by the McCandless Bros. The framework for these mills will be 112 feet high, so that every particle of wind will be caught.

It Was Diphtheria.

Early yesterday afternoon Dr. Alvarez reported to Dr. Howard that he had made a culture from the mucous taken from the throat of the Hawaiian child, spoken of in yesterday morning's Advertiser as having died in Dr. Wood's office, and that upon examining the bacilli under the microscope he had found them to be beyond question those of diphtheria. To clinch the matter, he had made a microscopic examination of the same by the side of others, brought from Johns Hopkins. They were found to be identical.

War Vessels For France.

LONDON, April 10.—The French Minister of Marine has introduced a bill into the Chamber of Deputies to sanction the expenditure of 800,000,000 francs, mainly for new ships and dockyards, to be spread over a term of eight years, commencing this year with eight new ships.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Reception on board the U. S. S. Philadelphia, from 3 to 6, today.

Hopp & Co. are selling handsome white enameled bedsteads for \$14.

Wm. O. Smith has been elected president of the Board of Health, vice Henry E. Cooper, resigned.

W. H. Cornwell, Jr., has been sued for \$10,000 damages by Carlos A. Long for alienating the affections of his wife.

Hall's cottage paint is all right; every tin is guaranteed by E. O. Hall & Son; also by the makers in the United States.

This is President Dole's 53d birthday. The Government Band will serenade him at his Waikiki cottage this morning.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Damon made the usual monthly inspection of Companies E and F at the barracks yesterday morning.

Cards have been received for the wedding of Edna May Reeves of St. Joseph, Michigan, to Fred A. Potter, Jr., formerly of Honolulu.

George H. Robertson has been elected vice president of C. Brewer & Co. Ltd., to serve for the unexpired term of the current corporation year.

The Regiment and U. S. S. Petrel teams had a game of ball yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the local team by a score of 14 to 2.

Z. S. Spalding had an audience with the President and Cabinet yesterday

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when you are sick; if it cures your neighbors and your friends when they are ailing; if it makes wonderful cures of many diseases everywhere, then beyond any question that medicine possesses merit. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by a combination, proportion and process unknown to other medicines, it has curative powers peculiar to itself. We know it possesses great merit because it has

Made

Cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently cures, when all others fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to possess merit or the power to cure disease; it is known to be the best building-up medicine on earth; it is known to be honestly advertised, and for these reasons the people buy and take Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of other preparations. In fact, Merit Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

Hood's Pills

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

morning. The subject of renewing the cable franchise was under discussion.

The big shipment of Michigan stoves and ranges for Castle & Cooke's supply department has arrived. This is undoubtedly one of the finest assortments of goods ever shipped to the Islands.

Admiral Beardslee and officers of the United States warships, accompanied by Charge d'Affaires and Consul General Ellis Mills, made a formal call on the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs pro tem at 11 o'clock yesterday.

Queen Dowager Kapiolani and her nephew, David Kawanakoa, returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday afternoon after a long stay at Kailua, Hawaii. The Queen Dowager is in much better health than when she went away, showing the advantage of living along the Kona coast.

The case of T. B. Walker, for assault upon John Emmeluth last week, came up for trial in the Police Court yesterday morning. The charge was changed from "assault with intent to kill" to "assault with a weapon obviously dangerous to life." Defendant pleaded not guilty and the case was set for Friday morning, April 23d.

Harry Agnew has quite a number of horses with him, but he will not enter any of them in the races, as a great many people about town have surmised. They have simply seen the kind of stock he has and have drawn conclusions from that. When seen yesterday he denied emphatically that he has any horses to enter in the races of June 11th and 12th.

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to which you get the usual

5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.



EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.



CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water

Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.



WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.



MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

RACE MINGLING

Dr. G. P. Andrews' Paper on "a Polyglot Community."

EFFECTS OF AMERICANIZING

Chinese Hybrid Retains Energy and Thrift.

Good Results of Educational Institutions—Possibilities in Orientals.

The following paper, entitled "A Polyglot Community," was read by Dr. G. P. Andrews before the Social Science Club Monday evening:

A pressing question at present in Hawaii is, What shall we do for laborers, without increasing our stock of Asiatics? This is my apology for the following thoughts, developed by the situation, but not intended to be in any sense exhaustive. I hope, however, it may elicit some discussion.

Since the confusion of tongues doubtless the mixing of races has been a source of anxiety to those threatened by an onslaught of a lower grade of people. In the history of Egypt and Israel we have many examples. The former especially had a hard experience with the children of Jacob. They solved the problem by keeping the strangers apart, both as to religion and location, and when at last the Hebrews went out with a "high hand" they left little impress upon Egypt, but took much of Egyptian influence upon themselves. Later they had a similar experience in Babylon, but this time they left their impress, religiously, upon the Babylonians. But there was apparently little social impression made.

In Roman times the mixing of peoples was carried on as a governmental policy, and its effect was very striking in its effect upon the Romans themselves—the luxury of Greece proving a bane to a nation of warriors. On the contrary, the Roman immigration into Gaul, Germany and Britain resulted in the opposite, starting each of these nations upon an upward course, which is manifest today in the positions they hold as the ruling powers of the world.

On the whole, history demonstrates gain more than loss by amalgamation, though there are notable exceptions. The advancement is always where an ignorant race is brought in contact with a superior.

To illustrate take Great Britain. The earliest known people were barbarians, and their conquest by Rome and the settling of large numbers of Romans in the country resulted in a very great advancement in civilization. Subsequently, incursions of Saxons, Danes, and finally the Normans, by the welding power of centuries of intercourse, have built up the Englishman of today. A very complex ancestry is his, and each element in it has contributed to the present generation, which represents more than fifteen hundred years of growth. We can trace each step in the construction, and see almost from century to century the several elements being assimilated.

If we turn to the United States, there is an amazing example of a heterogeneous people, and one in which an alien but enlightened race has overwhelmed the aborigines—though, unlike the British, the Indian has little part in the new nation. We may regard the present North American as a carrying on of the Englishman to a much higher degree of complexity in race elements.

The policy of the United States with her enormous available territory has been, until very lately, perfect liberty of citizenship to all who wished to come. Already there are clear forebodings of what the future will do with the medley of races. Fifty years have largely Americanized the wild Irishman, and the Europeans who have come are all susceptible of assimilation. Scandinavians, Slaves, Teutons, French, Italians, Portuguese, of *id omni gentis*, are all fish for the great net and even the first generation born under the stars and stripes, no matter how ignorant and degraded the parents, shows a wonderful step toward adjusting the alien to the American type.

I was much struck with this during a recent visit to the States, among the Italian population of Chicago, and elsewhere among Poles and Swedes. The germs of progress seem to have existed in all races, and in this century the atmosphere is peculiarly favorable to their growth. And indeed signs are now wanting that the Oriental is waking out of his long apathy.

In passing it is interesting to note that the progressive nations are all Christian. The Confucian, Buddhist, Hindoo and Mohammedan faiths produce stagnation now, whatever they may have done in their primitive vigor. But for two thousand years the cross has led the van for the nations that were growing upwards, and now, as the truths basal to Christianity are presented to the comprehension of the backward ones, they too begin to stir themselves, and if they do not directly accept a new faith, the old one loses its hold, and a state of agnosticism supervenes which is still quite compatible with great activity in material and intellectual progress. Even the agnosticism derives its vitality from the eternal verities which it pulls out from Christianity, while it rejects the faith which is based upon them.

In considering the question of race mingling there are two sides to be analyzed. One relates to the population already in possession of a country, the other concerns the influence upon the immigrants. Practically the first proposition is the important one to us today, partially raised by the situation, which we can see only a few years in comparison to our efforts in the past. The national good and the individual good are both dependent upon the present needs, and the future.

provide for those of the future, for whatever makes for righteousness now cannot turn to evil hereafter.

The United States are face to face with this problem as regards the negro, and the answer to it is not at all apparent as yet. Owing to the prejudice against color, the amalgamation of the white and the black is less rapid than among white races, and here there is little mixture between white and Asiatic. But as to the Hawaiians, the opposite is true. It is very interesting to note the changes resulting from intermarriage. Mulattos are physically inferior in vitality to either parent, and marrying together rarely survive the third generation, families dying out both by feeble resistance to power and low fertility. Intellectually they are decidedly inferior to the white parent and superior to the black. Among Eurasians I believe the same is true, tho' I cannot speak personally.

The Hawaiian half-breeds show the same results, being physically less resistant to disease than the European parent. The intellectual capability bears the same ratio to the parents as in the former case, so far as my observation goes, but others with greater familiarity than I with the subject can speak upon that point.

The half white falls short intellectually just where the native Hawaiian fails. Not in quickness of apprehension or in intelligence, but in the power of sustained effort. It is well known that a Hawaiian well brought up among the best surroundings can rarely maintain himself when returned to his native relationships, and I think there are very few half whites who have proved themselves equal to carrying on large business interests successfully, or taking a high standing in the professions. However, it is my impression that the half Chinese are an exception to this rule, the Chinese hybrid retaining more of the paternal thrift and energy than the half white. It is to be remembered in this connection, as a strongly modifying element, that among the half whites the male parent usually has not been one to transmit very much of value to his offspring. But even where the parents on both sides have been unexceptionable, the truth of my statement will be apparent. This argument by no means proves that the mixture of European and Hawaiian must not finally produce a high type of humanity. The Hawaiians are but two generations from barbarism, and it is rather remarkable that they have advanced so far. I doubt whether the ancient Britons in two generations showed any more favorably after the conquest by the Romans.

I shall not touch the larger question of the desirability of Asiatics in Hawaii, as that involves discussion for a volume by itself. I believe, however, that in the ultimate make-up of the 20th century Hawaiian, a tincture with Oriental blood may blend some of the patient economical diligence characteristic of those races, with the jolly hospitable *laissez faire* of the native Polynesian to the exceeding advantage of the latter. That this idea involves the entire remodelling of a race need not be a source of regret. What the world needs is practically useful men and women, and how they are evolved matters little. If we derive our origin from three or four different races 1,500 years back, we reek little harm of it.

From our standpoint today, the variety of races here, and the vast preponderance of ignorance and paganism among them is most unfortunate and prejudicial to the community at large, but if the importation hereafter is limited, I have no doubt that education and association will successfully solve the problem and bring the aliens to the condition of citizens.

Even one generation born here and subjected to the domination of the American spirit and compulsory education in Anglo-Saxon style, will show an immense stride onward and upward. The history of the influence of our institutions upon the Hawaiian race, as exemplified in the mission work upon one adult generation of barbarians, is proof of what may be looked for in the future, by the further expansion of educational effort among the submerged three-fourths of our population. A visit to our Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese schools and kindergartens is most interesting and cheering, and with no little positive forebodings the day of a nation, heterogeneous, indeed, for a long time, but intelligent and educated and probably patriotic, if the powers that be have the wisdom and foresight to cultivate in every inhabitant the feeling of personal interest in the country, and confidence in individual protection.

Neither Chinese nor Japanese are lacking in attachment to their native land, and if once these here could be brought to feel themselves Hawaiians in interest and the objects of true sympathy to the white people, many of those traits that are now so objectionable would disappear. Particularly among the Chinese there are vast possibilities, if once the walls of prejudice and exclusiveness can be broken down. So I say most heartily, hail to the day that shall see accepted the grand sentiment of the American Constitution, "All men are born free and equal," in Hawaii, too.

SHOULD BE VOTERS.

Employees of Government—List Being Prepared.

In the meeting of Company B, N. G. H., Tuesday night, it was pretty generally expressed that employees of the Government would have to join the militia, and that in future, according to the assurances given Capt. Paul Smith by President Dole, appointments to vacancies under the Government would be from its ranks. It was not necessarily affect the ranks of the Citizens' Guard and kindred organizations. Deputy Collector F. B. McStocker, who commanded the Citizens' Guard, was asked yesterday regarding Captain Smith's remarks. But Mr. McStocker was like most Government officials when now is a matter in question.

I prefer not to talk on the subject of Mr. McStocker's statement, but I think you in connection with the Citizens' Guard, that the Government officials could not be expected to do the duty of the Citizens' Guard, and that such a duty would be given to

voters only, or anyone who happens to be a member of the N. G. H. If he will listen to a suggestion from me, only voters will be appointed.

"I am preparing a list of the employees of the Customs Bureau and their status. I am mistaken if it will not compare favorably with that of any other department of the Government."

GOING TO LONDON.

Minister Damon to Represent Hawaii at Queen's Jubilee.

It is practically settled that Hon. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, will represent the Hawaiian Government at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria June 20th. The matter of being officially represented at this great event has been under discussion in the Executive Council for some time.

As every nation on the face of the earth will have a representative in London, it has been decided that Hawaii shall not be left out in the cold. In view of the friendly relations that have always existed between this country and Great Britain, it is deemed highly fitting that the Republic shall do the proper honors which become a friendly and independent nation.

It is rumored about town that during Minister Damon's tour he will have an eye on the financial situation and sound various financial concerns in the interests of the refunding loan. This rumor, however, is not confirmed, although it is safe to predict that he will at all times have his eyes open in the interests of the Government. There is, however, no political significance to be given his tour. He will do the proper thing at the proper time, and then return. The time of Mr. Damon's departure has not been decided upon.

HIS PAPERS INTO THE BAY.

Chief Justice Judd Has a Mishap in San Francisco.

Chief Justice Judd, of Honolulu, dropped a valuable package of letters overboard from the Monowai yesterday, just as the vessel was approaching Pacific street wharf, says the Chronicle of the 9th. They were recovered and were only a little the worse for their immersion in the water. Mr. Judd was standing against the rail of the steamer and the large envelope of papers fell overboard. Consul General Wilder called out to the captain of the quarantine boat Sternberg and directed his attention to the floating papers. A deckhand lowered a boat and restored the paper to Vice Consul John F. Soper, who gave the man \$5 for his trouble.

Violated Immigration Laws.

A Chinaman, by the name of Sai Nui, was arrested last Saturday for violation of the immigration laws. It appears that about a year ago Sai Nui, who is a rice planter at Kailahi, applied to the Board of Immigration for permits to obtain two laborers under For-

eign Office conditional permits. He obtained permission, and the two men came and commenced to work for him. One condition of the above permit is that the laborers must deposit \$150 apiece each month with the Board of Immigration, which is for the purpose of sending them back to China at the expiration of their contracts. Sai Nui kept up the payments regular for about six months and then stopped. He made repeated promises to pay for the men, but failed, and as a consequence was arrested. The case was nolle prossed in the Police Court yesterday for the reason that Sai Nui paid up the deposit owing, and the men have been taken away from him and transferred to a more responsible party to serve out the balance of their contract.

RADIN FOUND GUILTY.

Judge De La Vergne Sentences Him to Imprisonment.

The case of John Radin, the hack driver, on a second charge of unlawful possession of opium, took up the afternoon in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. Charles Creighton appeared for the prosecution and A. G. M. Robertson and S. M. Ballou for the defendant. A plea of not guilty was entered.

Ah Sang, John Radin's former stable boy, and Customs Officers Maouha and Kanuu testified on the side of the prosecution. A motion to discharge was denied, and the defense offered no evidence.

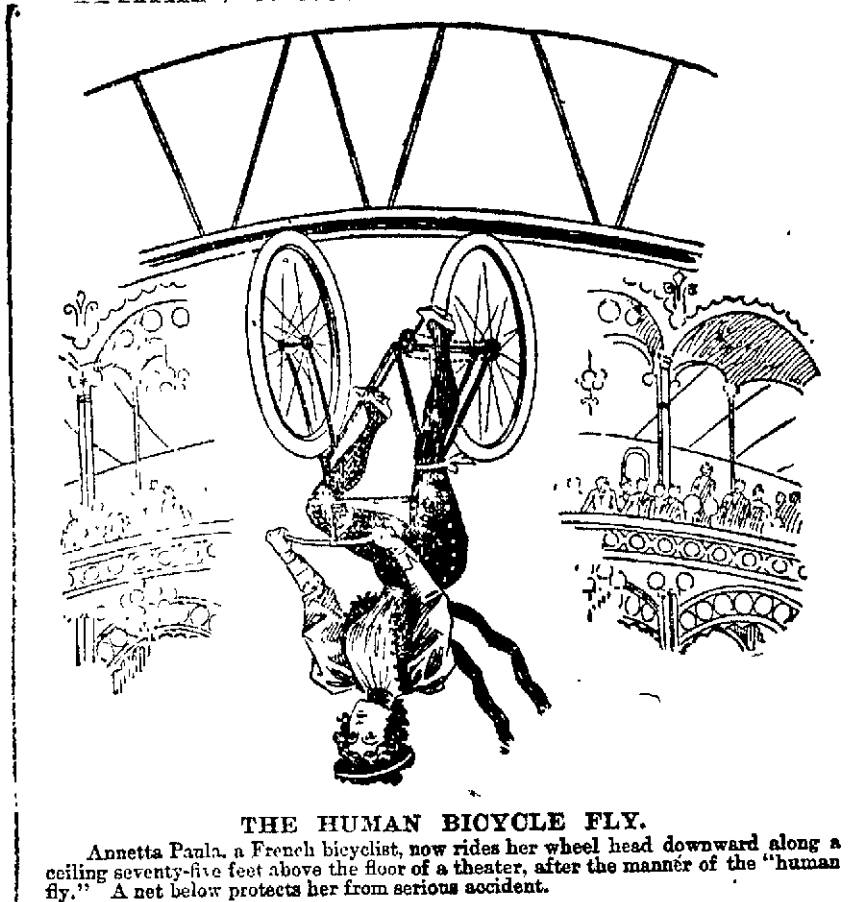
Judge De La Vergne found defendant guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$250 and costs, with imprisonment at hard labor for two months. The case was appealed, and bail was fixed at \$400.

Interesting Book.

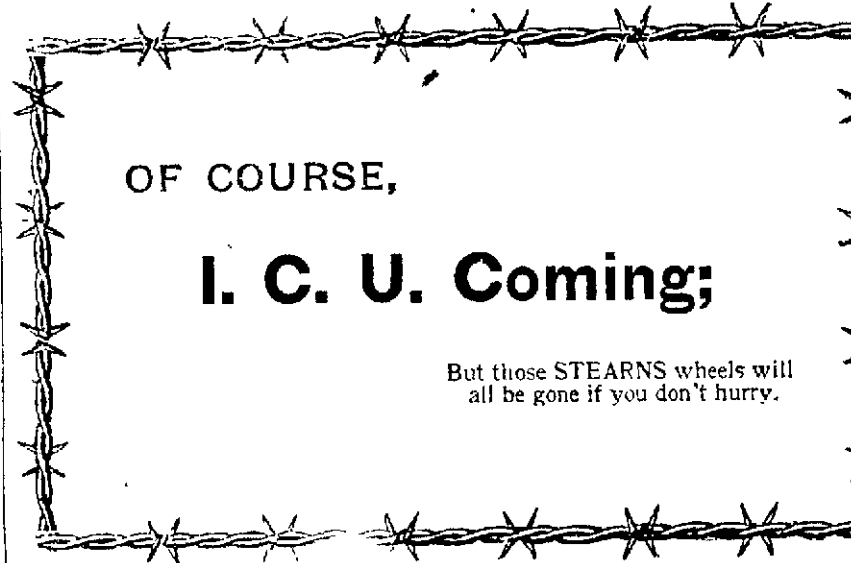
Mr. E. Pierce, of Paaulo, Hawaii, brought to the bindery of the Hawaiian Gazette Company a few days since a small bible, which he wished to be bound. On the fly-leaf is the following:

IN MEMORIAM.
"This book was used by me in reading the burial service over friends of mine killed in the Zulu war.
"James Blair—October, 1885.
"William Ness—November, 1885.
"J. K. Straw—March, 1886.
"Who died in Akassa."

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands."

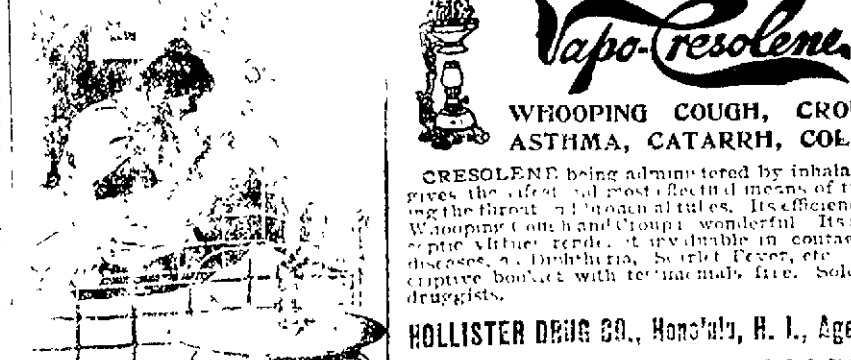


THE HUMAN BICYCLE FLY.
Annetta Paula, a French bicyclist, now rides her wheel head downward along a ceiling seventy-five feet above the floor of a theater, after the manner of the "human fly." A net below protects her from serious accident.



OF COURSE,
I. C. U. Coming;

But those STEARNS wheels will all be gone if you don't hurry.



WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

APENTA

A natural aperient water, bottled at the Uj Hunyadi Spring, Hungary, stands today at the head in popularity as an aperient water in the estimation of the medical profession. The leading hospitals in the United States and England prefer it to all other mineral waters.

Nature's

The Lancet, The British Medical Journal, The Edinburgh Journal, The Medical Press and Circular all commend it with strong and forcible language to people who are suffering from Constipation, Biliousness, Fatty Degeneration, and in all cases where an aperient is needed.

Aperient

At this season of the year a mild aperient taken before breakfast, will assist nature to throw off the impurities in the system that tend to wreck our health and make life miserable. APENTA WATER is a true spring water.

Agreeable to take.
Exceptionally efficacious.
Cheaper than most waters.
PRICES: 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

Hollister Drug Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

ON BATHING.

"Go to Bath" is the advice frequently given by the Faculty in England to sufferers from Gout and Rheumatism, and go to BATH is our advice to all and everyone.

We are considerable on cleanliness—a week or two ago we had tons of soap—now we have acres of Baths. The

Mosely Folding Bath

When closed resembles a fine cabinet and would adorn any home, but when opened proves itself the most complete in the bath-tub world. Porcelain-lined, with oaken ridge and fixed gasoline water heater, it stands without a rival. Then we have porcelain-lined

Bath Pools

Just the things to splash about in on a hot day. Bath tubs and marble-top washstands, too, in all varieties and cheap as talk.

We have a room full of them and when you are passing, just "DROP IN" and see for yourselves.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "C. P. Puffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautics, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Squares, and Arch Firebricks.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Stomachs and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIRUE, KATAL.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1799

WHEELMEN HAPPY

Suitable Attraction for Foreign
Wheelmen to Come Here.

INNOVATION FOR HONOLULU

Will Have a Race Track
in Near Future.

Harry Walker Starts the Ball Roll-
ing Rapidly—Grandstand, Train-
ing Rooms, Etc.

A bicycle track is now an assured thing, and inside of three months the wheelmen may expect to see one of their greatest desires fulfilled. When the Kewalo track proved a failure they gave up hopes for a while until Harry Walker, and others associated with him set on foot a scheme to obtain a lot near town for a reasonable rental and to build upon it a wooden track. The plans were carefully studied out, and yesterday a subscription list was circulated with a result of about 100 shares at \$5 a share promised. This, then, has caused the wheelmen to smile again.

Honolulu has long been in want of a bicycle race track, but up to the present time all efforts to have one erected have failed. Being interested in the business, and knowing that a race track will greatly increase the sport, Mr. H. E. Walker has taken the thing in hand, and, with the support of the public in purchasing shares, he will undoubtedly make a success of it. The new track is to be situated in a suitable piece of ground very close to the city. A suitable lot for the track has already been secured at a moderate rental. The dimensions of the new track will be one-sixth of a mile in extent and 15 feet wide, with the exception of the home stretch, which will be 20 feet. It will be banked on the turns to the height of 6 feet and on the straights from 1½ to 2 feet. There is no question as to the safety or speed of a track of the above dimensions, as they have already proved to be one of the fastest and safest tracks made. The material for the construction of the track will be wood, as it is by far the cheapest, and by all accounts has proved to be the most suitable material for track building.

The track will be fenced in with boards some eight feet high. For protection from the weather, the track will be given several coats of oil and then painted.

Besides the track, there will be a grandstand capable of seating at least 300 to 400 people, and the platform, which will hold some 500. Connecting with the stand there will be suitable dressing and training rooms, fitted with showers and other conveniences. The contract for building of the track will be awarded to Charles D. Walker, who will guarantee a first-class job. The track will be composed mostly of curves and angles, and will necessitate considerable skill in building.

The price of the track, completed, with grand stand and other things, will be \$2,200 in shares of \$5 each.

Every racing man in town has bought stock, so that in case there is an opposition on any side, it will hardly prove a success. The business men will come in very soon. Over \$1,000 in stock is expected of them.

The track is to be fitted up in fine style. Electric lights will be put in places, necessary to night racing, and a great many conveniences will be supplied.

Letters have been received from Harry and Bob Terril, and other fast riders on the Coast, saying that, as soon as the track is finished they will come down with their racing wheels for contests and exhibitions.

School Inspector Returns.

Inspector General of Schools H. S. Townsend returned on the Mauna Loa yesterday from a seven-weeks' trip on Maui and Hawaii. After making a complete circuit of the former island, and finding everything in first-class condition, he went to Hilo, to be present at the teachers' examination on April 9th and 10th. From there he went to Kona to investigate the recent unpleasantness between the school agent and certain teachers. Mr. Townsend will report on this matter at the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education to-morrow afternoon.

In speaking of Kona, Mr. Townsend said he was very much pleased to see the fine roads that are now being built through the district. There are none finer on the island of Hawaii. He mentioned, also, the progress of the work on the cut at Laupahoehoe.

Murderer Noah Was Seen.

Marshal Brown has received news from Deputy Marshal Hitchcock to the effect that upon the afternoon of the day of the latter's arrival on Molokai (Friday last), he saw the native murderer, Noah, on one of the hills near Kamalo. He gave chase, but the fellow got away, and, in the place which he had just left were found a bucket of poi and a dozen pairs of new pants, which the murderer had stolen from his victim, the Chinaman.

The natives are all on the qui vive, as they are anxious to rid themselves of a desperate character who for years has been known as a cold-blooded, calculating villain, who would stop at nothing. Then again, there is a reward of \$300 for the capture of the

murderer, and that fact has undoubtedly increased the watchfulness of the natives, for such large sums of money do not float about very often on the rough roads of Molokai.

Michigan Stoves.

By the Archer yesterday, Castle & Cooke, Limited, received a large invoice of the celebrated Michigan stoves, which are largely used in the United States and are guaranteed to be of a very superior quality. They burn coal or wood, and are constructed on the latest plan. This is an entirely new line with Castle & Cooke, and their advertisement, on another page, indicates that they will make it a specialty of their retail department.

Homing Pigeons Purchased.

Mr. W. C. Weedon, secretary of the Homing Pigeon Association, has purchased from Mr. Still, who arrived from the Coast not long ago, four pairs of pedigreed homing pigeons. The birds are from W. H. Whitman's loft in Alameda, California, and will be used between the Islands when the lofts have been established here.

Among the countries that lost gold last year were England to the extent of \$50,000,000; France, \$12,500,000, and Holland, \$5,000,000. The United States gained in gold \$92,000,000, Russia \$110,000,000, and Austria \$10,000,000.

SPEAKING OF LONG AGO.

To-day, as I pen these lines, one picture from the long-vanished past rises in my memory as clearly as though it hung on a wall before my very eyes. It is of a boy about fourteen years old, propped up in a great arm-chair with pillows and bed-clothes, and gazing through a window. He is just convalescing after a long and dangerous illness, and is still thin, pale, and weak. The strong arms of his loving father have taken him from the bed and placed him snugly by the window in order that he may see his playmates at their games in the snow; for the time is mid-winter. They wave their hands to him and he waves his hand feebly to them. The scene is from my own boyhood forty years ago. What magic has conjured it up now? Only a sentence from a letter.

This: "I was so weak that for years I had to be carried upstairs to bed." A lady speaks thus of her girlhood. What a pitiable thing. It is not what nature meant; but alas! too often what really happens in this perverted world. Children should never suffer pain, for pain is punishment. For whose offenses, then—surely not their own—do the little ones sicken and die by uncounted millions?

"From childhood," so runs the letter, "I was always delicate. When fourteen years old I got a chill on the lungs which left me in a weak state. Indeed, I was always tired and weary, and never knew what it was to feel strong."

Now, tell me, if you can, what sadder reading one is apt to come upon than this? Fancy a young girl being always tired, weary, and weak!—too weak to climb the stairs to her own bed! so feeble and lifeless as to require to be carried over the house through which she should have skipped and danced like a fawn. What had so crushed her? Disease? What disease and how caused?

"I was very pale," continues the letter; "My feet were cold and clammy, and hot sweats now and again burst over me. My appetite was poor; and, after eating, I suffered such pain at the chest and sides that it often amounted to agony; and the palpitation of the heart was so bad that many times I got no sleep at night on account of it."

And this at an age when the heart should beat quickly only with feelings of joy and hope; and girlish forms in their beds should be as quiet as recumbent statues.

"After a time," says the writer, "I could take liquid nourishment only, my stomach being so weak to retain anything solid. Thus, I gradually wasted away until I was nothing but skin and bone. I had not even strength to walk across the floor; and all who saw me said it was impossible that I should ever get well."

"From time to time I saw doctor after doctor, and twice went to the Sherborne Hospital, but received no benefit from the treatment there. At last the doctors said that both my chest and bowels were ulcerated and that there was no hope of my recovery. I was now so bad that I could take nothing but weak brandy and water—and that only occasionally."

"In this hopeless condition I lingered on until March, 1890, when I heard of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. Although I have given up all hope of deriving any benefit from any medicine, I nevertheless, sent for a bottle of Syrup, and after having taken it for a few days I found myself a little better. This led me to continue using it, and shortly I was able to take solid food, and the sickness gradually left me. Holding to this medicine—the only one that had ever helped me—I grew stronger and stronger until I was in good health. Without Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup I should never have recovered; and you must try to imagine how grateful I feel. I never can put my thankfulness in words. Yours truly (Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Jane Hillier, Rimpston, near Sherborne, Dorset, March 9, 1893."

We rest at this. Here is a life story. How can we commend on it adequately? What a pity that this woman should have so suffered. What a satisfaction to know that she suffers no more! And yet—the lost time, the lost happiness! Ah, yes! Mother Siegel had reason enough to induce her to labor as she did to relieve her sister women. Thank Heaven for her success.

Mrs. Hillier's real disease was of the stomach—Indigestion and dyspepsia; inherited, probably, and made chronic by circumstances. The remedy she finally used cured this, and so freed her from all the symptoms and results. How kindly are the arms that carry us in our weakness. How glorious not to need them!

FOR PIMPLES

USE
Cuticura
SOAP



THE ONLY
PREVENTIVE
OF
PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N.B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

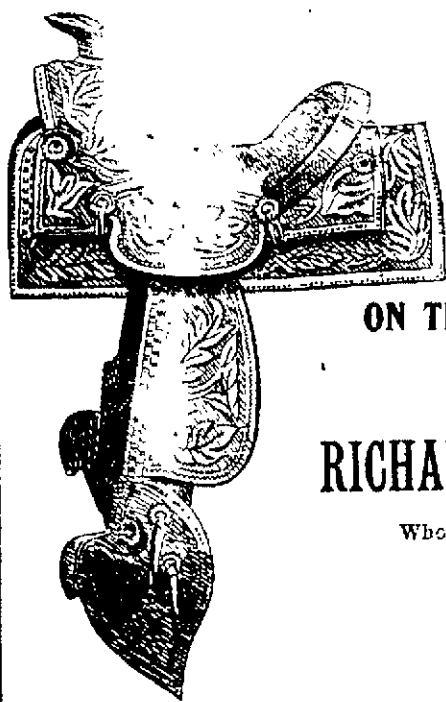
Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. H. W. & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. Forrester Dams and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & VARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen
HILO, HAWAII.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

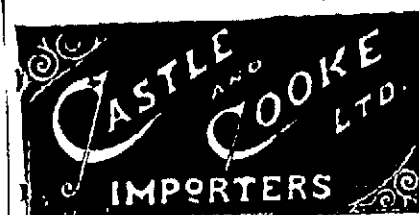
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures. Prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak (impotent man, strong, vigorous, and energetic. Just try a box. You will be astonished. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Quit and Smokers Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE NO-TO-BAC REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



OUR SHIPMENT
OF THE
CELEBRATED

"Garland"
and
"Michigan"

Ranges
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Cook
Stoves.

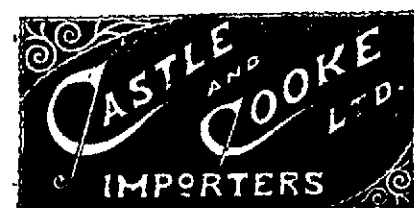
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The Michigan Stove Co.,

OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED
HAVE ARRIVED

In a few days we will be
prepared to show the public
the finest line of this
class of goods ever brought
to this market.



HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds. £3,975,000

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MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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Total Funds at 31st December, 1896,
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1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital 2,601,016 2 9
2—Fire Funds 2,601,016 2 9
3—Life and Annuity Funds 9,144,614 19 5
£12,433,181 2 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

